Report on the Administration of the Delhi Province

for

1929-30

CALCUTTA: GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
CENTRAL PUBLICATION BRANCH
1931

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Report on the Administration of the Delhi Province for 1929-30.

PART I.

NOTE.—(The "year" throughout this report is not invariably the financial year ending 31st March 1930, *e.g.*, in general it may be said that the "year" in Part II, Chapter I, means the revenue year ending 30th September 1930, in Chapters II and V, the calendar year ending the 31st December 1929 and in Chapters III, IV and VI, the financial year ending the 31st March 1930.)

The Administration Report for 1921-22 was a full decennial report incorporating the new statistics of the 1921 Census, and as such contained many descriptive sections of permanent interest to which reference may be necessary in order to understand the working of the Administration; under the orders of the Government of India these sections are not repeated each year.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The office of Chief Commissioner was held by the Hon'ble Sir John Thompson, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., until the 15th April 1930 when he proceeded on leave. Mr. J. N. G. Johnson, C.I.E., I.C.S., officiated during the period of leave, his place as Deputy Commissioner being taken by Mr. A. H. Layard, I.C.S., whose services were kindly lent to the Administration by the Government of the Central Provinces. Sir John Thompson resumed charge on the 8th October 1930. Owing to changes in the Public Works Department, Sir Alexander Rouse, Kt., C.I.E., Chief Engineer, was unable to continue as Secretary to the Chief Commissioner in the Public Works Department and handed over those duties to Mr. F. T. Jones, C.I.E. M.V.O., Superintending Engineer, on the 1st April 1930. Mr, L. Middleton, I.C.S., was District and Sessions Judge throughout the year, except for a period of about four weeks when he was on leave. The post was filled by K. S. Chaudhri Niamat Khan, then Judge of the Small Cause Court. Mr. R. C. Jeffreys, Senior Superintendent of Police, proceeded on leave at the end of June 1930, handing over to Mr. G. H. R. Halland, O.B.E. Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Reinhold, M.C., I.M.S., was on leave for six months during the year, during which period the duties of Chief Medical Officer of the Province were taken over by Major J. R. D. Webb, O.B.E., I.M.S., Assistant Director of Public Health, and Major R. S. Aspinall, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, New Delhi, took on, in addition, the duties of Civil Surgeon, Delhi.

2. The monsoon, like the previous year, was again a failure and in consequence 50 per cent. of the area sown for Kharif failed to mature. Sowings for the rabi crop in the irrigated area were nearly the same as in the previous year, but as a result of the scarcity of

rain at the time of sowings there was considerable reduction in sowing in the unirrigated area. Hoppers also damaged the standing crops, and nearly 10 per cent. of the area sown for rabi failed to mature. The Kharif crop was as bad as that of the previous year and the rabi crop was also poor. Prices of all the crops were lower than in the previous year. The health of the agricultural population was generally good; but on account of scarcity of fodder and disease a large number of cattle died. The quinquennial cattle census was held in January 1930. Due to the high death rate among the cattle during the last two years of the quinquennium, there was a decline all round, with the exception of bulls, sheep and goats which showed slight increases.

3. The failure of the monsoon resulted in poor crops during the year necessitating large suspensions of land revenue and the grant of takavi advances. Land revenue amounting to Rs. 20,945 was remitted where there was no hope of realization on account of successive bad harvests. An area of 63 acres in the sewage farm was transferred to the Nazul Department for management, while 89 acres in the same locality and 53 acres in the Aligunj estate were resumed by the Public Works Department. The tight conditions of the money market were responsible for the slow progress in the conversion of monthly into long term leases, and the sale of vacant plots. The total demand of the Nazul Department, including the balance of Rs. 1,45,982 from the previous year amounted to Rs. 4,78,534. Approximately 1/4 of the total demand remained to be collected at the close of the year.

4. The whole report on the working of Co-operative Societies is a tale of handicaps and hardships. The effects of the prolonged famine and of a general economic depression are reflected in every figure mentioned in the report.

Recoveries have fallen and have reached the lowest ebb ever experienced in the history of the co-operative movement in Delhi. In Agricultural Credit societies they work out to 5·1 per cent. of the amount outstanding in the beginning of the year. In non-agricultural (rural) the proportion is still lower, *e.g.*, 3·9 per cent. Overdue interest is an alarming feature. The amount stands at Rs. 1·38 lakhs and represents a sum equivalent to 18 months' interest on the loaned out capital. Figures for classification point to the same story. A and B societies (good) constitute only 1 per cent. of the total classified number (198). Twelve are D (hopeless) and 20 (poor) C. The latter give cause for anxiety.

Urban societies offer a pleasing contrast to the rural group. The standard of business reached in these societies and the measure of self-dependence achieved by them as reflected in figures relating to recoveries, repayments, owned capital, deposits, classification,

etc., indicate a position both sound and satisfactory. Much of it is perhaps due to the type of members, the majority of whom are in receipt of fixed salaries or other income of a stable nature.

Non-credit societies in the province have not yet achieved much prominence. There is one Cattle Breeding society, and it has tried to do its best according to the circumstances of the year. Consolidation has just been taken in hand and about 400 acres treated successfully in one village.

Thrift societies, mostly in schools, continue to do fairly well, though there was no addition to their number during the year. The attempt to stimulate savings among school boys of the Najafgarh Middle School is an interesting venture.

There is nothing special to record about Better Living societies. They are three in number and have helped their members a good deal in curtailing expenses on ceremonies.

There is perhaps nothing wrong with the spirit and morale of co-operators in Delhi, but progress in rural areas is possible only if people get better crops and more favourable prices for their produce.

5. The number of true cognizable cases of all kinds dealt with by Police was 4,603 against 3,823 in the previous year or an increase of 780. Excluding petty cases the figures for serious crime show an increase of 361 cases, the increase was mainly in cases against property. Except for the Assembly Bomb outrage and the outrage on the Viceregal Train the year under report was uneventful. There was an increase of 133 cases in burglaries and of 122 in ordinary theft. The percentage of convictions in true cases did not show any marked variation as compared with last year.

6. Civil litigation steadily increased during the year but the value of suits fell by nearly 2 lakhs, consequently reducing the average value from Rs. 827 to Rs. 582. Institutions and the number of suits disposed of increased to 14,075 and 11,328 respectively. In 2 years institutions have risen by 25 per cent. Applications for the execution of decrees also rose by 3,017. The amount involved amounted to Rs. 25,22,533 of which 34 per cent. was realised as compared with Rs. 21,02,979 or 35·2 per cent. in 1928. The increase in civil litigation was mostly in the Court of Small Causes where institutions rose to 6,521, an increase of 1,008 cases over last year's figures. Disposals in execution cases were 5,403, as against 4,375 last year, the sum of Rs. 1,41,159 being realised or 33 per cent. There was an increase in the average duration of appeals in the Court of the District Judge, the figures being 104 and 190 days in 1928 and 1929 respectively.

7. The year 1929 was an unhealthy one in the Delhi Province as a whole. The death rate of 36·79 like the birthrate of 47·89 was the highest in India. The former is ascribed chiefly to an outbreak of enteric fever in the city during the summer and to a marked increase in mortality from dysentery and diarrhœa. These in turn are said to be due to defective water supply and insanitary dumping of nightsoil outside the city walls. The low rainfall again was responsible for a decrease in malaria. There was only 1 death from plague, an imported case. Thanks largely to the energetic efforts of an anti-plague staff, there were no other cases. There was an appreciable rise in the number of deaths from cholera, the disease being imported from neighbouring provinces, and tuberculosis still claims a number of victims, deaths in 1929 being 741 or 30 per cent. above those of the previous year. Satisfactory vaccination operations resulted in a marked decrease of over 50 per cent. in deaths from small-pox.

Rural circles shared the general bad health. The infantile mortality rate was 180 per mille as compared with 259 in the city. Cholera of a particularly virulent type, small-pox, respiratory diseases and intestinal diseases claimed a heavy toll of life. The study of malaria in the villages has started to show good results, the death rate from fevers in the year under review being the lowest in the quinquennium.

The medical inspection of school children and the maternity and child welfare schemes worked satisfactorily, and teachers and parents are beginning to realise by degrees the futility of knowledge without the health to enable it to be used effectively.

8. During the year under review Rs. 83·7 lakhs were expended on the New Capital Project or about 29·8 lakhs more than what was expended in 1928-29. This leaves a balance of Rs. 90 lakhs out of the Revised Project Estimate of Rs. 16,00·80 lakhs for the construction of New Delhi. Receipts credited to the Project by the end of the year amounted to Rs. 95·17 lakhs.

His Excellency the Viceroy entered into occupation of the Viceroy's House on December 23rd, 1929, and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief occupied his residence in December 1929. Private enterprise in the New Capital continued to make good progress.

9. The income of the Delhi Municipality amounted to Rs. 27,50,000 and expenditure to Rs. 24,57,000. The income from taxation decreased by abo t Rs. 28,000 owing to the slump in trade. Special grants amounting to Rs. 3,00,000 were made during the year to the municipality for improvement of city water mains and slum areas.

10. The duties of the Secretary, New Delhi Municipal Committee, continued to be performed by an officer of the Provincial Civil Service. Bye-laws regarding hand-drawn and animal-drawn carts plying for hire were passed.

There has been no increase in the number of colleges. The number of High and Middle schools for boys increased by 11 while that of the primary and special schools decreased by 14. The number of girls' schools increased by 11.

There are 6 colleges for boys and 2 for girls in the province. The schools for boys of all grades number 141 in the urban area and 117 in the rural area. There are 64 recognised girls' schools of all grades in the province, of which 10 are maintained by the District Board, 27 by Municipalities and 27 are aided. The number of scholars in colleges and schools for boys and girls increased by 2,152 and 1,081, respectively, *i.e.*, by 7 per cent. and 16 per cent. respectively. The total expenditure increased by Rs. 2,54,021 of which 49·5 per cent. was contributed by Government and 11·3 per cent. by local bodies.

One hundred and eighty-three students took their degrees in Arts and Science and 1,110 passed the High School and S. L. C. Examination. In the Delhi city five out of the nine administrative areas have already come under the operation of Act XIX of 1919 (Compulsory Primary Education). In the rural area compulsion has so far been introduced in six villages. There are 20 recognised institutions for Muslims, of which 1 is a College, 8 High and Middle schools and 11 Primary schools. The number of European schools is two. Both are of the Primary standard. The prejudice which was once very strong against the admission into ordinary schools of the children of depressed classes is gradually dying out and the introduction of compulsory education for all classes has further strengthened this tendency. There are now 25 schools for the depressed classes.

The medical inspection of school children is proving useful. During the year under report 19,109 boys were examined in the urban area and 10,527 in the rural areas. The commonest diseases are of the eye, throat and teeth.

There is still much to be desired in the matter of buildings. Out of 73 Secondary schools and 161 Primary schools only 36 Secondary and 42 Primary schools have buildings of their own.

11. The total value of works executed by the Public Works Department, Delhi, other than on the New Capital Project, amounted to Rs. 58,29,643 of which Rs. 6,46,602 relate to works at Dehra Dun and Muktesar and Rs. 1,16,918 to works for the Posts and Telegraphs Department. Works were also undertaken for the Notified Area Committee, Civil Station, New Delhi Municipal Committee, private bodies and the Archæological Department at a cost of Rs. 4,51,802.

12. The total revenue obtained in the Province amounted to Rs. 44,00,000 and the expenditure to Rs. 88,70,000 against Rs. 42,48,000 and Rs. 82,61,000, respectively, in 1928-29. The increase in income as compared with the previous year's figures is due to larger income realized under the heads "Taxes on Income"

and "XXX—Civil Works". The expenditure shows an increase of Rs. 6,09,000. Of this an increase of Rs. 1,00,000 falls under the Delhi Area Grant. The remaining increase (Rs. 5,00,000) falls under Public Works Department and is due to the payment of a sum of Rs. 3,00,000 to the Municipal Committee, Delhi, as grants-in-aid towards the improvement of City water mains and slum areas and to greater expenditure by the Public Works Department on Major Works.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.

1. Physical Features of the Country, Area and Climate.

(See pages 5—8 of the report for the year 1921-22.)

2. Historical Summary.

(See pages 8—12 of the report for the year 1921-22.)

3. Form of Administration.

(See pages 12—14 of the report for the year 1921-22.)

4. Character of Land Tenures and System of Survey and Settlement.

(See pages 14—18 of the report for the year 1921-22.)

5. Civil Divisions of British Territory.

(See page 18 of the report for the year 1921-22.)

6. Details of the Last Census, Tribes and Languages.

(See pages 18—20 of the report for the year 1921-22.)

7. Legislating Authority.

(See page 23 of the report for the year 1921-22.)

8. General Systems of Public Instruction.

(See pages 63—65 of the report for the year 1921-22.)

9. Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

(See pages 71-72 of the report for the year 1921-22.)

10. Map of the Delhi Province.

(See at end of the report for the year 1915-16.)

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Land Revenue Administration.—The monsoon was again a failure and 50 per cent. of the area sown for kharif failed to mature. Failure of late rain resulted in a considerable reduction in rabi sowings in the unirrigated area. Locusts also damaged the standing crops. The total rainfall during the year was 10·95 inches or approximately one-third of the normal amount. The crops were as bad as those of the previous year, and large suspensions of land revenue and takavi advances were given. The health of the agricultural population was generally good, but on account of scarcity of fodder a large number of cattle died and disease broke out.

13. The fixed land revenue demand for the year amounted to Rs. 3,98,647 against Rs. 3,96,723 for the previous year. Of the fixed demand Rs. 3,33,464 represent land revenue proper and Rs. 65,183 the rent of 12 urban Nazul estates. Of the demand of the

year Rs. 2,07,983 on account of land revenue proper and Rs. 56,787 on account of Nazul rents were collected leaving a balance of Rs. 1,33,877 of which Rs. 1,02,077 were under suspension, Rs. 309 were remitted and Rs. 31,491 were recoverable at the end of the year. The recoverable balance consisted of Rs. 23,095 land revenue proper and Rs. 8,396 Nazul rents. In addition Rs. 30 were collected in excess of land revenue and Rs. 100 on account of Nazul rents for future years.

The outstanding balance of fixed land revenue at the beginning of the year was Rs. 1,29,109 of which Rs. 1,24,550 were on account of land revenue proper and Rs. 4,559 on account of Nazul rents Of this Rs. 4,559 on account of Nazul rents and Rs. 20,793 for land revenue proper were collected, Rs. 20,945 were remitted, Rs. 68,182 were under suspension and Rs. 14,630 remained to be collected. The outstanding amount includes Rs. 11,333 ordered to be collected in July 1930 with the rabi instalment out of the suspended land revenue.

The fixed land revenue proper under suspension at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 81,022. Rs. 22,195 from the recoverable balance of the previous year and Rs. 1,14,416 of the current year's demand were suspended during the year. Of the total of Rs. 2,17,633, Rs. 4,062 were voluntarily paid, Rs. 22,199 were ordered to be collected with the rabi instalment, Rs. 21,113 were remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,70,259. This balance consists of Rs. 202 for 1927-28, Rs. 67,980 for 1928-29 and Rs. 1,02,077 for 1929-30.

14. The total fluctuating demand was Rs. 13,811 as compared with Rs. 14,424 in the previous year. The demand for the year consisted of Rs. 11,901 true fluctuating land revenue, Rs. 250 Alluvion assessment and Rs. 1,660 Nazul rents. Of the demand, Rs. 10,232 for land revenue proper and Rs. 1,272 on account of Nazul rents were collected leaving a balance of Rs. 2,305. Out of the previous year's balance amounting to Rs. 5,864, Rs. 2,857 were collected and Rs. 3,007 were still outstanding at the close of the year.

15. The demand under "Other Land Revenue" amounting to Rs. 24,202 consisted of Rs. 7,120 royalties from mines, Rs. 7,872 Nazul rents, etc., Rs. 5,648 sale of trees and grass, Rs. 1,858 mutation fees and petty items totalling Rs. 1,704 of which all but Rs. 2,806 were collected. Of the balance outstanding at the beginning of the year amounting to Rs. 4,182, Rs. 3,392 yet remain to be collected.

The total income enjoyed by the assignees was Rs. 34,201 against Rs. 34,120 in the previous year. The increase is due to a rise in Nazul rents.

16. 318 processes were issued for the recovery of Rs. 68,705 on account of land revenue, water rate, income tax and professional tax and 635 processes for Rs. 84,783 on account of Nazul rents.

The actual amounts recovered by processes were Rs. 68,381 on account of Nazul rents and Rs. 30,986 for land revenue and other taxes. In spite of very great difficulties a large amount of land revenue was collected without entertainment of any additional establishment though certain officials of the Revenue Department were specially detailed for about a month for the recovery of the amount due. The Collector and the Revenue Assistant also took special interest in the measures. Land revenue remitted by money order amounted to Rs. 4,524 against Rs. 6,327 last year. Rs. 797 were remitted by ordinary money order.

17. The number of field boundary disputes decided during the year was 38 as compared with 41 during the last year. There were 13 suits for enhancement of rent, 3 under the Punjab Tenancy Act and 10 under the U. P. Act. All were undecided at the close of the year. There was no suit for reduction of rent under the two Acts mentioned above. No suit was instituted for ejectment of an occupancy tenant under section 39 of the Punjab Tenancy Act, but 427 notices were issued under section 45 of the Act and 130 ejections were ordered. No case was instituted under section 57 of the United Provinces Tenancy Act for ejectment of an occupancy tenant, but in 21 cases under section 58 of the Act for the ejectment of non-occupancy tenants ejectment orders were passed in 13 cases.

18. Under the Land Improvement Loans Act, Rs. 31,190 were advanced for the improvement and construction of new wells. Under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, Rs. 41,700 were advanced for the purchase of fodder and seed.

Out of Rs. 15,587 principal and Rs. 10,346 interest, recoverable under the Land Improvement Loans Act, Rs. 2,600 on account of principal and Rs. 886 on account of interest were collected during the year. 35 wells were constructed and 95 repaired at private expense while 78 were constructed and 5 repaired with takavi loans. The total number of wells was 4,504 against 4,392 in use in the previous year.

19. Under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, Rs. 1,56,763 were due to be recovered on account of principal but Rs. 67,455 were suspended. Rs. 3,449 were due on account of interest, of which Rs. 1,188 were suspended. It was not possible to make any recoveries owing to the failure of the crops and the low prices.

20. Only 10·40 acres were acquired for various purposes during the year, giving an average rate of Rs. 223 per acre.

21. The area of land sold was 986 acres (cultivated 731 acres) against 2,092 acres in the previous year. Agricultural tribes, excluding those ofthe Shahdara Area where the Punjab Alienation of LandAct does not apply, gained 17 acres by sale while they lost 30 and 85 acres by mortgage and redemption, respectively.

22. Revenue Officers decided 4,517 cases against 4,926 cases in the previous year. The Chief Commissioner disposed of 56 Revenue, Judicial and Executive appeals.

23. There was a decrease of 2,214 acres in the area irrigated by the Western Jumna Canal and consequent decrease of Rs. 12,964 in the water rate demand. The area irrigated by the Eastern Jumna Canal increased by 933 acres resulting in an increase of Rs. 3,751 in water rate demand. The lease of the Najafgarh drain was auctioned for Rs. 1,750 out of which Rs. 562 were recovered. The arrears of Rs. 3,675 due from the lessee of the drain could not be collected.

Nazul Department.—As in 1928-29 the Nazul Department had Government properties in 23 estates under its management. A further area of 63 acres in the sewage farm was transferred to the Department by the Public Works Department, while 89 acres in the sewage farm area and 53 acres in the Aligunj estate, under the control of the Nazul Department, were resumed by the Public Works Department. The records of right of 19 estates have already been filed in the Record Room. The records of the remaining 4 estates are still under preparation. A sum of Rs. 4,486 out of the recurring grant of Rs. 5,000 was spent on repairs to Nazul properties.

24. The period of appointment of the Nazul Superintendent was extended for another year up to the 6th February 1931. The Nazul Office prepared reports regarding the conversion of monthly tenancies into long term leases. The rents of the fuel market were revised with the result that the total rents rose from Rs. 6,407 per annum to Rs. 10,593. The triennial auction of the Sabzimandi market and Mohtajkhana, etc., realized Rs. 27,113 per annum against Rs. 21,978 per annum during the previous triennium, in spite of the unsatisfactory market conditions.

25. In the 3 city estates 5 scattered plots were sold by the Nazul Department at a total of Rs. 6,544. In addition 2 Nazul plots were sold by the Notified Area Committee for Rs. 10,680. Out of 71 acres available for lease in the Western Extension estate 16 acres were leased. The remaining land is situated in Basti Rahgar which is a colony for menial classes. There is no demand for land in this area at present. An area measuring ·3 acre in the Pahargunj estate which was very favourably situated was leased by public auction for 90 years for a premium of Rs. 17,825 and a ground rent at 2 per cent. per annum on the total premium. No new land was leased in the City Extension estates. An auction was held for the sale of 11 plots on the Garstin Bastion Road but the highest bid was of Rs. 28 per square yard which was much below expectations. It has been decided to make another attempt to auction the plots. An area of 2·5 acres has been granted to the Municipal Committee, Delhi, for extensions to the Purdah Garden. The

period of leases in the sewage farm was extended for 6 months free of rent to satisfy the claims of the lessees for compensation on account of restrictions placed on the cultivation of vegetables and the short supply of sewage water. Rs. 5,338 was remitted on account of irrigable area not sown, and Rs. 3,470 were paid as compensation for the loss of crops in the area.

26. The total demand for the Nazul Department, including Rs. 1,45,982 on account of the previous year's balance, amounted to Rs. 4,78,534 of which Rs. 3,45,996 were collected and Rs. 16,538 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,16,000. Of the balance outstanding Rs. 20,583 have since been recovered, Rs. 359 remitted and Rs. 5,531 suspended leaving a balance of Rs. 89,528 to be recovered. The amounts to be recovered are :—

(*i*) Rs. 32,932 under recovery through the civil court.

(*ii*) Rs. 19,768, previous year's balance in respect of certain leases in which the application of the lessees for remission was refused.

(*iii*) Rs. 36,828 due from different persons against whom recovery proceedings are pending.

Land Records Agency.—There was no change in the strength of the staff which consisted of 9 Kanungos, 87 Patwaris and six assistants, in addition to 9 Patwaris and 2 Kanungos in the Nazul Department in special grades. Of the 19 Patwar candidates 18 belong to agricultural tribes. All the Patwaris have passed the Patwar Examination, but 50 Patwaris and 6 Assistant Patwaris have not yet received settlement training. There are 6 Kanungo candidates, of whom 5 are agriculturists. Of these candidates three are Patwaris while two are not. All the candidates have passed the Kanungo examination and 5 have received the certificate of efficiency. Two field Kanungos on the list of this district are working in the Punjab Settlements in the Montgomery and Ferozepur Districts. Punishments were inflicted on 7 Patwaris. The Sadar Kanungo was deputed on special duty for 3 weeks with the Central Areas Banking Committee and the Naib Sadar Kanungo officiated as Naib Tahsildar. The conduct of the Land Records establishment was satisfactory on the whole.

27. No progress has been made with the recommendation of the Director of Land Records, Punjab, to keep the settlement records of 1842, 1864 and 1880 in tin-lined almirahs. The question of increasing accommodation in the Revenue Record Room without any material cost, is still under consideration. The Shijras of the Settlements of 1842 and 1864 are on thin paper and are in many cases now worn out. Copies are being prepared.

28. The number of mutations attested during the year was 5,848 leaving an unattested balance of 514 as compared with 60 at the close of the previous year. Of 123 partition cases, 88 were disposed of. Annual records (Jamabandis) were prepared for 96 estates,

all of which were filed in the Tehsil within the prescribed time. The Sadar Kanungo spent 207 days on tour and inspected 277 villages. He spent 44 days in checking the crop inspections of 7.775 field numbers in 162 villages. He also checked 47 Jamabandis and inspected 38 Patwaris offices. Besides this he helped in the collection of land revenue for about 20 days. The Alluvion and Diluvion work was done within time. The instructions regarding the inspection of boundary pillars were complied with. Four new Patwarkhanas were constructed during the year.

29. Expenditure on the Land Records Agency during the year was Rs. 33,825 of which Rs. 31,604 represent the pay of Kanungos and Patwaris. The balance is travelling allowance and other miscellaneous expenditure.

30. During the year the Tehsil was inspected twice by the Sadar Kanungo. The Sadar Kanungo's office - was inspected once by the Revenue Assistant.

31. The rain gauge and rain fall registers were duly maintained and the usual forecasts were regularly submitted.

Court of Wards.—There are two estates under the Court of Wards in Delhi, one that of the late Mirza Surayya Jah and the second that of the late R. B. Sardar Boota Singh, C.I.E., O.B.E., of Rawalpindi. In the case of the former there has been no change in the allowances of the wards or of the family, while in the case of the latter the allowances to the wards are paid at Rawalpindi under the orders of the Punjab Government. There was no change in the establishment of the estates. M. Khair-ud-din, a ward of the Surayya Jah estate, is doing very well at the Mayo College, Ajmer.

32. There was no change in the management of landed property of the Surayya Jah estate. The assets of the estate amount to Rs. 2,91,810 and the liabilities to Rs. 5,617 only. The recoverable balance of the estate at the close of the year was Rs. 13,794 against Rs. 13,303 in the previous year. Of this Rs. 7,210 were under suspension, Rs. 322 were outstanding on account of rents of residential property, and Rs. 6,262 were due from 3 *ex*-tenants against whom decrees are under execution.

33. The assets of the estate of R. B. Sardar Boota Singh in the Delhi Province amount to Rs. 12·35 lakhs with liabilities of Rs. 1·5 lakhs. The recoverable balance amounts to Rs. 9,435 against Rs. 10,922 in the previous year. Of this Rs. 5,500 were due from various tenants against whom legal steps are being taken and Rs. 3,935 was rent due from monthly tenants which only fell due with the close of the year. The only agricultural land belonging to the estate of R. B. Sardar Boota Singh in Delhi is the Mehaldar Khan Garden which has been leased to one person this year as a more economical arrangement than direct leases to tenants for cash rents as in previous years.

34. Neither estate holds any undesirable mortgages. Of the loan borrowed by the estate of Mirza Surayya Jah, a sum of Rs. 1,637-5-4 on account of principal and Rs. 362-10-8 on account of interest was paid. The estate of R. B. Sardar Boota Singh in Delhi is encumbered with a debt of Rs. 1·5 lakhs. All the claims against the estate were investigated and put in order for payment and further action will be taken on the decision of the Punjab Government on some legal points which have been referred to it. A sum of Rs. 54,716 was due to the estate of R. B. Sardar Boota Singh from the Punjab Industrial Agency and the only available asset of the Agency was a decree against one Pandit Joti Pershad. The decree was however set aside by the High Court at Lahore and thus the estate lost its only chance of recovery.

35. The income of the estate of Mirza Surayya Jah was Rs. 23,527 or Rs. 255 less than in the previous year and the expenditure Rs. 23,333 against Rs. 23,965 in the last year.

36. The income and expenditure of the estate of R. B. Sardar Boota Singh was Rs. 11,145 and Rs. 8,947 respectively.

CHAPTER II.

PROTECTION.

Course of Legislation.—During the year under review the Indian Legislature passed 21 Acts, of which all but 3 were applicable to the Delhi Province. The Punjab Government passed 8 Acts of which one was extended to Delhi. The extension of two of the remaining Acts, the Punjab Village Panchayat (Amendment) Act, 1929, and the Punjab Pure Foods Act, 1929, which repeals the Punjab Food Adulteration Act, is under consideration.

Police.—The year under report has been uneventful.

The total number of cognizable offences of all kinds dealt with by the Police during the year was 4,603, as compared with 3,823 during the previous year.

37. If class VI (Petty Crime) be eliminated, the total was 1,747 as against 1,386 during 1928, an increase of 361 cases. The increase was mainly in the cases against property (330), and was due in part to the growth of population but largely to the drought and the scarcity of food and fodder. But there was no serious increase in crimes of violence.

38. Eight true cases of rioting were dealt with by the Police against 7 during 1928. Of these 3 ended in conviction, 2 were discharged and 3 remained undetected. These were ordinary village brawls.

39. Fourteen cases of murder were reported against 23 in 1928, and 9 cases were pending from the previous year, making a total of 23 cases which were disposed of as under :—

Convicted	3
Discharged or acquitted	4
Untraced	6
Cancelled	1
Pending	9
Total	23

The murders were not markedly prevalent amongst any class of persons or in any particular localities. The proportion of conviction was deplorably small. The murders were of ordinary type and none of them deserve any special mention.

40. Nine cases of dacoity were reported during the year against 5 in 1928. These were disposed of as under :—

Cancelled	2
Untraced	5
Pending	2
Total	9

The dacoities were of an ordinary type.

41. Twenty-four cases of robbery were reported during the year against 29 in 1928, 5 were pending from last year, making a total of 29 cases in all. The number of true cases was 13 against 16 in 1928. The results were as under :—

Convicted	5
Discharged or acquitted	1
Cancelled	10
Pending	6
Untraced	7
Total	29

No case deserves special mention.

42. Six cases of poisoning were reported as against 7 in the year 1928. Two of these were cancelled as false, 1 was untraced, and 3 were pending at the close of the year. These cases were of the usual type, Dhatura generally being administered.

43. One case of forgery of currency notes was reported during the year under report, but it was cancelled as false.

44. Two cases of coining were reported against the same number reported in 1928, one was pending from the last year making a total of 3. One of these was cancelled as false and the other two ended in conviction.

45. There were in all 795 cases of burglary, of which 742 were reported during the year 1929 as against 609 in 1928. The number of true cases was 665 as compared with 526 in 1928, *i.e.*, an increase of 139 cases. These were dealt with as under :—

Convicted	130
Discharged or acquitted	21
Untraced	514
Cancelled	63
Pending	67
Total	795

Of the 742 cases, 151, or 20 per cent., were without loss or mere attempts at burglary.

Thirty-four per cent. of the crime of the province is burglary. In the cases investigated convictions increased from 18 to 19 per cent.

46. Seven hundred and ninety-two cases of ordinary theft were reported in 1929, as against 670 in 1928. Sixty-nine cases of the previous year were pending making a total of 861 cases. The number of true cases was 683 as against 527, *i.e.*, an increase of 156 cases. One hundred and seventy-five bicycles were stolen against 115 in 1928. Of these 25 bicycles were recovered. The following is the result of ordinary theft cases :—

Convicted	254
Discharged or acquitted	38
Untraced	391
Cancelled	85
Not investigated	..
Pending	93
Total	861

The percentage of convictions remained the same as last year, *viz.*, 37 per cent.

47. Forty-one cases of kidnapping or abduction were reported during the year as against 44 in 1928. To these 9 cases pending from previous year were added making a total of 50 cases, which were dealt with as under :—

Convicted	14
Discharged or acquitted	4
Untraced	7
Cancelled	13
Pending	12
Total	50

48. Seventy-four cases of cheating were reported during the year as against 77 in 1928. To these 16 cases of the previous year were added, making a total of 90 cases in all, which were disposed of as under :—

Convicted	22
Discharged or acquitted	11
Untraced	26
Cancelled	16
Pending	15
Total	90

The number of true cases was 69 as against 39 in 1928.

49. Three cases of thefts of arms and ammunition were reported during the year 1929, as against 6 in 1928. Of these 1 ended in conviction, 1 remained untraced and 1 was pending at the close of the year.

Four revolvers were stolen during the year as follows :—

1 from the Fort, Delhi,

2 from Messrs. Elahi Buksh and Co., and

1 from the house of one Sardar Khan.

This latter was recovered in Batala District, Gurdaspur.

50. One hundred and four cases under the Excise Law were reported during the year as against 141 in 1928. Seven of these were under the Opium Act (1 of 1878) and 97 under the Excise Act (1 of 1914). These were disposed of as under :—

Convicted	68
Cancelled	13
Discharged or acquitted	5
Untraced	2
Pending	16
Total	104

Sixtyfive per cent. convictions were obtained as against 49 per cent. in 1928.

There was much illicit traffic in drugs, and the excise and police staffs failed to make any but petty captures. The profits of this trade are great, and public opinion regards the trade as a fraud against the exchequer, and not as a crime against society.

Motor Accidents.—The following table shows the number of accidents, etc., during the year 1929: —

	Deaths.	Injuries.
By Motors	15	169
By Tram cars	3	16
By Horse-drawn vehicles	6	110
	24	295

as against 16 deaths and 245 injuries in 1928 and 7 deaths and 171 injuries in 1927.

The rapid increase is disquieting. It is time that remedial measures were seriously undertaken. More patrolling is needed by specially equipped police motor cycles ; road crossings improved ; street lighting greatly increased ; pavement encroachments removed ; and lessons given on safety first at schools.

The standard of traffic control generally has not been impaired though the men were greatly overworked during the cold weather periods owing to the great number of public functions. In some cases men have been employed for as much as 14 hours daily.

It is believed that in Delhi traffic matters are well managed by comparison with other large cities and towns.

Modus Operandi as regards Crime.—The system in use in Delhi is confined to the heads :—

Theft, Burglary, Cheating, Poisoning and Counterfeiting.

Up-to-date some 1,000 cards of persons convicted during the last two years have been prepared according to the method employed by each criminal. These have been of some use to the investigating staff, but the records are naturally very incomplete still.

A daily Gazette is issued to all provincial stations and to some neighbouring stations. This has undoubtedly been of practical value.

No separate staff exists for this *modus operandi* and when urgent work of other kinds increases the system tends to be neglected.

No additional (*i.e.*, Punitive) Police was employed during the year under report.

As usual Municipal Commissioners and other citizens rendered much assistance on the occasion of religious festivals in the city by enlisting as Special Police Officers.

Relations with the police of the adjoining districts have been cordial.

51. The following incidents were of special interest and may be mentioned :

One Bhagat Singh of Jullundur, and B. K. Dutt of the United Provinces, revolutionaries, gained illegal admittance into the gallery of the Legislative Assembly on the 5th April 1929, while the Public Safety Bill was being discussed, and threw bombs and fired revolver shots (several Assembly Members being injured), and then threw revolutionary posters. Both these men were arrested on the spot and admitted their guilt. They were tried and convicted and sentenced to transportation for life, but are at present being tried in the "Lahore Conspiracy cases".

52. On the 23rd December 1929 an attempt was made to wreck the Viceregal Train between Nizam Uddin and New Delhi Railway Stations, by concealing a mine on the Railway Line, and connecting it with a battery placed at a distance of about 350 yards near the Old Fort wall by means of a wire, which was buried underground. The battery was crudely made and contained in a wooden box. It had a switch on the top and a plug on one side. The mine was

fired as the Special train passed over it and bogies Nos. 8 and 9 were damaged seriously, the flooring shattered and the roof damaged. These two carriages were ahead of His Excellency's saloons Nos. 5 and 6. The train was not derailed though nearly a yard of the permanent way was blown out. No trace of the culprits has so far been obtained, and a special staff consisting of 2 Deputy Superintendents of Police, 2 Inspectors, 1 Head Constable and 8 Foot Constables, under Mr. Peel, Superintendent of Police, United Provinces, has been placed on special duty for one year with effect from 2nd January 1930 for investigation of this case.

53. There have been no less than 8 cases in which Europeans have come into collision with Indian tongawalas and motor drivers over the payment of fares, etc.; but fortunately none of these was serious. In one case a private came into conflict with a police constable owing to some misunderstanding on the part of the latter.

54. The following reductions and augmentations were made to the force during the year under report :—

A strength of 1 Sub-Inspector, 4 Head Constables and 24 Foot Constables was added with effect from 1st November 1929 for the Viceregal Guard.

1 Sub-Inspector, 8 Head Constables and 50 Foot Constables were added to the ordinary reserve from the 24th November 1929.

Two Lance Head Constables were decreased with effect from the 1st November 1929.

55. The actual expenditure on Police in Delhi Province during calendar years 1928 and 1929 was as under :—

	Rs.
1928	9,40,715-8-2
1929	9,59,957-15-6

The increase was due to the augmentation of Police Force.

56. One Sergeant, 1 Sub-Inspector, 4 Head Constables and 26 Foot Constables, were dealt with departmentally, against 2 Sub-Inspectors, 8 Head Constables and 35 Constables, in 1928. Two Foot Constables were convicted judicially against none in 1928.

The following cases of gross misconduct may be mentioned :—

1. Sergeant No. S.-36 E. M. Devine was dismissed from the force for taking a bribe.
2. Officiating Sub-Inspector Ram Sarup was reduced to the rank of Head Constable, and his name removed from list C., for absence from duty, drinking and being riotous in a brothel.
3. Foot Constable Jug Lal was dismissed from the force for extorting Rs. 25 by threatening a man with arrest for being in possession of cocaine.

57. The following Gazetted Officers were attached to the Province during the year 1929 :—

1. M. C. Jeffreys, Esquire, I. P., Senior Superintendent of Police, from 1st January 1929 to 31st December 1929.
2. A. C. Fryer, Esquire, I. P., Superintendent of Police, C.I.D., from 1st January 1929 to 1st December 1929.
3. A. F. Senior, Esquire, I. P., Superintendent of Police, C.I.D., from 12th December 1929 to 31st December 1929.
4. B. Y. Ali, Esquire, I. P., Assistant Superintendent of Police, from 1st January 1929 to 31st December 1929.
5. R. B. Malik Devi Dyal, Deputy Superintendent of Police, City, from 1st January 1929 to 31st December 1929.
6. Chowdhury Ghulam Rasul, Deputy Superintendent of Police, C.I.D., from 1st January 1929 to 18th May 1929.
7. K. B. Hakim Ikramul Haq, Deputy Superintendent of Police, C.I.D., from 19th May 1929 to 8th November 1929.
8. Khan Abdul Samad Khan, Deputy Superintendent of Police, C.I.D., from 9th November 1929 to 1st December 1929 and 12th December 1929 to 31st December 1929. From 2nd December 1929 to 11th December 1929 he officiated as Superintendent of Police, C.I.D.

58. **Criminal Tribes.**—The total number of members of Criminal Tribes registered in Delhi in 1929 decreased from 101 to 99. The number of Bawriahs increased by 3 during the year, while the Kanjars decreased from 93 to 88, owing to the death of 6, transfer of 6 to other districts, and the registration of 3 new members. One Bawriah was convicted during the year, but his whereabouts are not known. The finger impressions of all the members are on record, and the wandering gangs passing through the Province are watched by the Sub-Inspectors of the local police stations. The Kanjars are given every opportunity of leading honest lives, and those who bear good characters are recommended for removal from the register. The system of temporary passes for 3 or 6 months in special cases, to enable the men to accept employment, is said to be working well.

59. **Poisons Act.**—The number of licenses issued during the year rose by 2 to 62. The increase is due as before to the increase in the number of gilders' shops. Of the total number of licenses, 45 were for the sale of Cyanide of Potash, 17 to dealers, and 28 to gilders for industrial purposes. The number of licenses for white arsenic remained unchanged at 17.

60. Shops were inspected monthly by the Excise and Police staff. All license holders maintained proper registers. Licensed premises were also inspected by senior members of the Medical staff, who found that the registers of license holders for Cyanide of Potash were generally in order, but that in the case of those of White Arsenic certain provisions of the Act were not being complied with ; necessary instructions are being issued to the licensees.

61. There were no prosecutions for breaches of rules under the Act, nor did any case occur of such a nature as to bring the working of the Act under criticism.

62. Of the six cases of poisoning dealt with—all of the usual type, Dhatura poisoning—2 were discharged, 1 was untraced, and 3 remained pending at the close of the year.

Criminal Justice.—The offences reported in 1929 added to 182 cases pending from the previous year amounted to 13,391 as against 10,270 in 1928, an increase of 4,221. Of these, 3,441 were reported and 2,685 were returned as true under the Indian Penal Code, and 1,050 and 10,048 under Special and Local Laws. The corresponding figures for 1928 were 3,409, 2,658, 6,861 and 5,546, respectively.

63. Of 11,968 cases found to be true, 11,584 or 97 per cent. were brought to trial, a fact which speaks well for the work done by the Police. These trials involved 13,376 persons. In 1928 the 7,417 cases brought to trial involved 9,823 persons.

64. The number of true cases retained under the Indian Penal Code was 2,685 ; of these 765 remained untraced and 92 pending at the end of the year, leaving a balance of 1,828 cases or 70 per cent., involving 3,100 persons, who were tried and dealt with. The statement below shows the result of the trial of these persons.

	1928.	1929.
Acquitted or discharged	37·2	32·4
Convicted	58·5	62·9
Under trial at the close of the year	4·3	4·7

65. 3,100 persons were brought to trial under the Indian Penal Code and 10,276 under Special and Local Laws, about one-half of the latter (5,636) being tried under the Municipal Act. The remarkable increase in the number of Municipal cases is explained later.

66. 11,257 cases were disposed of, while 327 remained under trial at the close of the year. Out of 1,670 cases dealt with under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code, 1,652 were dismissed without, and 18 after, reference to the Police. 121 cases were decided by Magistrates with enhanced powers under section 30, Criminal Procedure Code, and 8,258 were tried summarily under section 260, Criminal Procedure Code, as against 96 and 4,366 in the year 1928.

67. Sentences both of simple and rigorous imprisonment have increased from 620 to 714 ; sentences of over 2 years have on the other hand decreased from 97 to 59. The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 39,133 out of which Rs. 23,924 were realized. The corresponding amounts for 1928 were Rs. 55,172 and Rs. 27,773, respectively. Out of Rs. 2,191 awarded by the trial courts as compensation under section 545, Criminal Procedure Code, Rs. 92 have been paid.

68. 316 persons were called upon to show cause why they should not execute a bond to keep the peace as against 686 persons in 1928. Of these however, only 13 were bound over, while 270 were acquitted or discharged and 33 remained under trial at the close of the year. Out of 100 persons called upon to show cause why they should not be bound over to be of good behaviour, 54 were ordered to furnish security, 40 were acquitted or discharged and six remained under trial.

69. Sessions cases during the year numbered 13 with 23 persons involved as against 22 with 43 persons in 1928. 12 of the 13 cases (with 19 persons involved) were disposed of while one case involving 4 persons was pending at the close of the year.

70. The average duration of sessions trials for the year under review was 55 days as against 31 days in 1928 and of appeals 19 days as against 26 last year.

71. There were 411 appeals involving 423 persons for disposal before the Sessions Judge, out of which 385 appeals involving 397 persons were decided. The following table shows the results of the appeals as affecting these 397 persons as compared with the figures of the previous year :—

	1928.	1929.
Sentences upheld	68·1	74·8
Sentences reduced	19	12·6
Sentences reversed	12·5	11·3
Otherwise disposed of	·4	1·3

72. 15,168 witnesses were examined during the year under review as compared with 11,838 in 1928.

73. Institutions of appeals in the Courts of the District Magistrate and the Additional District Magistrate amounted to 89. Of these the District Magistrate disposed of 34 while the Additional District Magistrate disposed of 55. At the end of the year 6 appeals remained pending.

General.—The table below shows the number of offences under the Indian Penal Code committed in Delhi Province during the last five years.

	Cases reported.	True cases.
1925	4,218	3,107
1926	3,886	2,596
1927	3,243	2,410
1928	3,409	2,658
1929	3,441	2,685

74. True cases under the Indian Penal Code would seem now to be stationary at about 2,500. Offences under Special and Local Laws have been as follows :—

	Cases reported.	True cases.
1925	7,530	6,769
1926	6,696	6,164
1927	8,449	6,834
1928	6,861	5,546
1929	11,050	10,048

75. True cases under these laws show an increase of 4,502 for the year under report during which period indeed their number has almost doubled. Of the increase, 3,500 (in round figures) are cases under the Municipal Act, 250 are cases under the Police Act, 180 are cases under the Railways Act, 300 are cases under the Compulsory Education Act. As regards the increases under the Municipal and Compulsory Education Acts the District Magistrate explains that the Municipal Committee have tried during the year under report to work both Acts with greater vigour than in the past and that greater facilities for the disposal of cases under these Acts have been provided by the appointment of two additional honorary magistrates.

76. The number of sessions trials has fallen from 22 in 1928 to 12 during the year under report. It is, however, disappointing to note that during the same period the average duration of such trials has risen from 31 days to 55. No explanation of this increase is to be found in the report. The duration of appeals before the Sessions Judge has fallen from 26 to 19 days.

77. **Jails.**—Major J. R. D. Webb, O.B.E., I.M.S., held charge of the Jail throughout the year. The post of Jailor was held by Pandit Wadhawa Ram from the beginning of the year till 16th October 1929 when the appointment was altered to that of Deputy Superintendent to which he was promoted. He is reported to have performed his duties in a satisfactory manner.

78. The expenditure on petty construction and repairs carried out during the year amounted to Rs. 195-8-0 only, out of the allotment of Rs. 2,000.

79. Overcrowding continued nearly throughout the year ; relief was afforded by the transfer of some prisoners to other jails and the discontinuance of the transfer of prisoners from the Karnal Sub-Jail. There was a negligible alteration in the daily average number of prisoners, the figures being 715·5 against 713·80 in the previous year.

80. The number of punishments inflicted for prison offences was 899 against 884 in 1928 including 309 warnings. The conduct of the prisoners has been satisfactory. One escape of an undertrial prisoner occurred which was reported to the local Government and to the Inspector General of Prisons.

81. The garden as usual produced sufficient vegetables for the prisoners during the year. Supplies were also sent to the Gurgaon Jail for a short period. Fodder for the cattle was raised on the Jail garden. Manure continues to be a source of trouble, though none was purchased during the year. The question of new land for the Jail garden is under consideration; the plot though selected and agreed upon has not yet been made over to the Jail. Water charges have been raised by Rs. 5,000. This is considered an excessive charge and the matter has been referred to the Inspector General of Prisons.

82. Cash profits on manufactures increased from Rs. 11,312 to Rs. 12,338.

83. The expenditure on Jail maintenance decreased from Rs. 57,152 to Rs. 53,819 due to the fact that the purchases were made by the Superintendent who visited the market with the Tahsildar and ascertained the most favourable rates.

84. The health of the prisoners remained practically the same, though there were 23 deaths during the year under report as compared with 9 in the previous year. It is hoped to have the latrines regulated by the flush system, which will naturally be a great improvement.

85. As in the previous year the *Pecule* system is reported not to have worked satisfactorily.

86. Religious teachers who deliver lectures for an hour on Sundays continued to do good work among the prisoners.

87. The work of the warder staff continued to be satisfactory, except in one case, where a warder who was involved in the escape already mentioned was punished and his pay reduced from Rs. 19 to Rs. 17 for 2 years.

Surprise visits were paid by the un-official visitors, and the remarks recorded by them in the register maintained for the purpose have always been favourable.

There has been no unrest in the Jail and general conditions have been satisfactory.

There was an increase in the number of suits instituted in all the courts during the year. The total number of suits instituted was 10,867 as against 9,795 in 1928. The figures show that in 2 years

the total number of suits instituted rose by 25 per cent. Of the 10,867 suits instituted, 171 were brought by bankers against agriculturists, showing a decrease of 109 suits.

88. The total value of suits decreased by Rs. 17,77,083; this includes 3 suits of which the value was over one lakh of rupees; the average value fell from Rs. 827 to Rs. 582.

89. Suits for disposal during the year rose from 12,397 to 14,075; of which 11,328 were disposed of, as compared with 9,396 disposals in 1928.

90. There was an appreciable decrease in the number of suit pending over three months. At the end of the year, 879 such suits were pending, while last year the pending file was 1,024 suits.

91. The District Judge disposed of six original suits during the year under review. The tabulated statement below compares the percentage of cases disposed of by the various courts during this and the last year.

	1928.	1929.
District Judge	·1	·1
Senior Sub-Judge	1·7	1·6
Sub-Judges without appellate powers	37·7	31·1
Judge, Small Cause Court	60·5	67·2

The annual volume of work done by the courts is constant.

92. There were 13,195 applications for the execution of decrees as compared with 12,350 in the previous year. Disposals in this class amounted to 10,178. Realizations amounted to Rs. 25,22,533 or 34 per cent. as compared with Rs. 21,02,979 or 356·2 per cent. in 1928. The percentage of infructuous executions fell from 40·5 per cent. to 32·4 per cent.

93. As usual the increase in the volume of litigation was most marked in the Small Cause Court, where 6,521 cases were instituted as against 5,513 last year. 6,721 cases were decided, of which 1,692 were contested, against 4,904 and 1,406 respectively in the previous year. Disposals in execution increased by 1,028 cases. The total amount realized was Rs. 1,41,159 out of Rs. 4,26,148 or 33 per cent. as compared with 36 per cent. realised last year. The Judge, Small Cause Court, continues to do the Insolvency work of the District. There were 176 petitions before the court, including 46 which were withdrawn. The Judge disposed of 96 cases in all.

94. The pending file of appeals from decrees in the District Judge's court, which includes 133 appeals pending from last year, was 377; of these the District Judge disposed of 247, leaving a pending file of 130 appeals at the end of the year. Of the 123 miscellaneous civil appeals the District Judge disposed of 90 by the end of the year.

95. The average duration of appeals in the court of the District Judge was 190 days as compared with 104 days last year.

96. Owing to congestion in the Small Cause Court an additional officer was attached to this district on the 1st May 1930, working half time as an additional Judge, Small Cause Court and half time as an additional Sub-Judge, first class.

97. **Registration**.—The number of Compulsory Registrations during the year was 3,283, an increase of 284. Gifts decreased by 19 and sales and mortgages which increased by 83 and 61 respectively, call for no remarks. Due to a larger number of leases of lands in New Delhi the number of perpetual and temporary leases increased by 10 and 302 respectively. Optional leases decreased from 34 to 29. Owing to the general fall in the value of property the value of transactions in Book 1 affecting immovable property fell by Rs. 5,67,961.

98. The number of wills registered was 87 against 70 in the previous year. 429 documents relating to immovable property were registered, resulting in an increase in value of Rs. 2,97,761 due to a larger number of optional registrations.

99. There was little variation in the income of the department, being Rs. 49,997 in 1929 and Rs. 48,483 in 1928. Refunds in the same years were Rs. 382 and Rs. 391 respectively. Expenditure increased slightly due to the earning of an annual increment of pay by the Sub-Registrar. The net increase was Rs. 46,941 as compared with Rs. 45,560 in the previous year.

100. Registration was refused in 6 cases. Of the 5 applications lodged under Section 73 of the Registration Act, 2 succeeded. No documents were impounded in 1929.

101. The Additional District Magistrate continued to exercise the powers of Registrar while Sardar Bahadur Captain Habibul Rahman Khan, O.B.I., C.I.E., continued as Sub-Registrar. The office of the Sub-Registrar was inspected once during the year under report.

102. **District Board**.—There was no change in the boundaries of the District Board.

103. One elected member died in December 1929. His seat remained vacant. The term of office of the non-official Vice-Chairman having expired a Vice-Chairman was elected from among the elected members of the Board.

There are 11 elected, 3 nominated non-officials and 6 *ex-officio* members including the Chairman and the Secretary.

104. Sixteen meetings (including 3 special) were held by the Board against 15 in the previous year. The average percentage of attendance of the members at each meeting was 79 against 81 in the previous year.

105. The 4 sub-committees formed in 1927-28 worked very satisfactorily and the general working of the Board was satisfactory. No resolution of the District Board was over-ruled either by the Deputy Commissioner or the Local Administration.

106. Revised rules regarding imposition of Professional Tax were framed by the District Board and sanctioned by the Local Administration.

107. The income of the Board was Rs. 2,36,738 against Rs. 2,35,141 in the previous year or an increase of Rs. 1,597. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,67,081 as compared with Rs. 2,68,544 in 1928-29.

The local rate recovered during the year under report was less by Rs. 10,423 than the amount recovered in the previous year partly owing to the suspension of Land Revenue on account of scarcity and rains and partly to the remission of the Professional Tax.

108. In accordance with the 5-year programme for the expansion of Education in the rural area of the Province sanctioned by the Government of India in 1927-28, 5 Primary Schools were raised to Lower Middle School standard, 3 new Primary Schools were opened and 10 additional assistant teachers were appointed. Compulsory education was also introduced in two villages, and 5 night schools for the education of adults were opened.

109. Land was acquired for the agricultural farm at Palam, and a second agricultural farm is proposed to be started at Nangloi, for which a site is being selected by the District Inspector of Schools. The work of construction of 3 rooms at Middle School, Chiragh, Delhi, one additional room at Dhandhasa Lower Middle, teachers' quarters at Nangloi, and compound walls at Middle Schools, Nangloi and Shahdara, which were in progress at the close of the last year, were completed during the year, and one new room at Chhatarpur Lower Middle School was also built during the year. The work of construction of 7 new Primary School buildings was taken in hand, of which 5 were completed and two were in progress at the close of the year.

110. One girls' school at Alipur was opened during the year, and the aided girls' Primary School at Masjid Moth was taken over by the District Board from 1st April 1929.

111. The 5-year programme for improvement of sanitation submitted to Government in 1928-29, has not yet been sanctioned, but special grants were received from the Local Administration. Nine more Sanitary Inspectors were appointed during the year for improvement of sanitation in the Bawana Jail. The Child Welfare Centre opened at Mahrauli in 1928-29 is doing satisfactorily. There is still a great demand for wells for drinking water, and the people are unable to sink new wells, or to carry out repairs on account of the scarcity prevailing in the Province.

112. No new Veterinary Hospital was opened by the District Board during the year. The 5-year programme for improvement of veterinary activities submitted to Government in the last year has not yet been sanctioned. A Veterinary Hospital was opened at Narela

116. The total expenditure during the year under report amounted to Rs. 4,84,823, against which a sum of Rs. 2,682 on account of Miscellaneous income has been taken in reduction of the charges.

The final issue rate for the year works out at annas 2·71 per thousand gallons against 2·78 annas per thousand gallons in 1928-29.

The following figures will show that the cost of water is successfully being reduced :—

Year.	Provisional Collecting Rate.	Final Issue Rate.
1926-27	3·56	3·26
1927-28	3·56	3·05
1928-29	3·15	2·78
1929-30	3·09	2·71

117. The masonry conduit had cost Rs. 87,830 and its substitution by steel piping was estimated to cost Rs. 2,83,000. As the result of a representation by the Public Health Commissioner, the Government of India offered (which offer was gratefully accepted) to make this necessary change at their own expense, and make it over, as a free gift, to the Board.

The work is in progress.

118. **Delhi Municipal Committee**.—No alteration was made in the Municipal boundary during the year under report except that an area of about 26 acres of land close to Multani Dhanda in Paharganj, to the south of the Original Road, was excluded from the Municipal limits and included in that of the New Delhi Municipal Committee. This land was required by the sister Municipality to build additional quarters for the clerks of the Government of India.

119. No change was effected in the system of appointment of members. The Committee is composed of 16 Hindus, 14 Muhammadans, 1 Sikh, 1 Indian Christian and 5 European members.

120. The Committee held 109 Special and Ordinary meetings at which 939 cases were considered against 666 in 1928-29. The average attendance of members was 74·9. Last year it was 78·41. The various sub-committees held 280 meetings at which 6,831 cases were considered.

121. The following additions and alterations were made to the Byelaws, Rules and Directions :—

(1) Bye-laws regarding the sale of butter and clarified butter, generally known as ghee, framed under section 197 of the Punjab Municipal Act, were re-written.

(2) Building bye-laws were revised.

(3) Directions were issued for the purchase of hospital stores.

(4) Directions were issued introducing a change in the hours of steam whistles.

(5) Directions regarding placing of *takhats* were revised.

(6) Directions were issued regarding the use of Municipal land by hawkers.

(7) The rules regarding the erection of purdahs in front of shops were amended.

No resolution of the Committee was overruled by the Local Administration. The general working was satisfactory. The relations between the Executive Officers and the members remained cordial as usual.

122. The income and expenditure for 1928-29 and 1929-30 are shown in the following statement :—

Major Heads.	Year 1928-29.	Year 1929-30.
	Rs.	Rs.
Income.		
Opening balance	2,61,075	4,09,214
Terminal Tax	11,39,744	10,98,949
Other taxes	2,94,597	3,06,803
Realizations under special Acts	23,579	22,483
Revenue derived from Municipal property and powers apart from taxation	6,60,649	6,83,692
Grants and contributions	2,46,897	5,74,875
Miscellaneous	27,413	63, 77
Total Income	23,92,879	27,50,179
Extraordinary and debt	1,10,441	63,389
Total receipts including opening balance	27,64,395	32,22,782
Expenditure.		
General administration and collection charges	2,10,619	2,15,415
Public Safety	2,69,200	2,76,628
Public Health and Conveniences	12,89,730	13,93,828
Public Instruction	3,49,283	3,51,555
Contributions	34,748	35,092
Miscellaneous	1,62,455	1,84,106
Total Expenditure	23,16,035	24,56,624
Extraordinary and debt	39,146	29,850
Closing balance	4,09,214	6,36,308
GRAND TOTAL	27,64,395	32,22,782

The income from taxation amounted to Rs. 14,01,820 and compares as follows with the income of the preceding four years :—

	Rs.
1925-26	13,09,707
1926-27	13,29,353
1927-28	13,59,846
1928-29	14,30,157

The average incidence of total net taxation for the year under report was Rs. 5-10-6 per head of population (247,935).

123. The following contributions were paid to the Notified Area Committee, Civil Lines, and the Notified Area Committee, Fort, Delhi, on account of Hackney carriage and Thela license fees, and Terminal Tax collections :—

1. *To the Notified Area Committee, Civil Lines—*

	Rs.
(*i*) Terminal Tax, etc.	25,000
(*ii*) Hackney Carriage-license fees	6,492
(*iii*) Thela license fees	1,100

2. *To the Fort Committee—*

Terminal Tax	2,500

There was a decrease of Rs. 40,795 in terminal tax receipts. The decrease was due to slump in trade, especially in cloth, hides, skin and jute.

The increases in income are thus explained—

Other taxes . . . . Rs. 12,206

Due to larger recovery of arrears.

Revenue derived from Municipal property, etc. . . Rs. 23,043

The increase fell mainly under sale of water and fines.

Grants and Contributions . . . . . . Rs. 3,27,978

Due to increased grant-in-aid under Education and special grants for city water mains and improvement of slums.

Miscellaneous . . . . Rs. 35,964

The increase represents interest on the value of Water Works plant credited under this head.

The decrease (Rs. 47,052) under Extraordinary and Debt is due to the fact that last year excess of cheques issued over cheques cashed was greater than that in 1929-30.

The increases in expenditure are accounted for as follows :—

General Administration (Rs. 4,796)—Due to the appointment of an additional Assistant Secretary.

Public Safety (Rs. 7,428)—Due to purchase of Trailor Fire pump and to the payment for the installation of electric light in Karaul Bagh.

Public Health and Convenience (Rs. 1,04,098)—Due mainly to the purchase of pipes and special fittings for laying city water mains and improvement of drains.

Miscellaneous (Rs. 21,651)—Due to increased grant-in-aid to Pinjrapole, payment of audit fees for 2 years and increase in the interest of Provident Fund investments.

Extraordinary and Debt. Decrease Rs. 9,296—Due to less securities refunded in 1929-30.

The investments of the Municipal Committee on 31st March 1930 stood as follows :—

	Rs.
Provident Fund	4,51,200
General investments	5,23,450
Total	9,74,650

The balance of the loan of Rs. 5¾ lakhs from Government for water works extension stood at Rs. 2,99,316. The unspent balance of Government grants amounted to Rs. 2,79,827.

Arrears of collections on 31st March 1930 amounted to Rs. 4,55,119. The arrears are spread over past years as follows :—

	Rs.
1922-23	530
1923-24	61,592
1924-25	27,534
1925-26	35,921
1926-27	39,488
1927-28	41,243
1928-29	62,463
1929-30	1,86,358
Total	4,55,119

The largest arrears relate to 1923-24, 1928-29 and 1929-30.

124. On the Engineering side the following expenditure was incurred :—

	Rs.
Original works	1,06,031
Maintenance	1,76,286
Water works	53,861
Miscellaneous	52,215
Total	3,88,393

The policy of metalling minor streets has been recognised and a sum of Rs. 20,000 was set apart during the year under report for this purpose.

Several main roads were remetalled and a few of them, Sadar Bridge Road, Katra Ghee Road, Jumna Road were painted with asphalt.

A new building has been constructed for the New Delhi Railway Station Terminal Tax Post.

Several improvements were effected during the year to the Civil Hospital, Sadar Bazar Dispensary and Lal Kuan Dispensary.

A sum of Rs. 20,000 was contributed to the Victoria Zenana Hospital for six family wards.

The Paharganj Dispensary, which was sanctioned during the year, was started in February and the work is progressing well.

City Extension and Improvements.—The scheme for the removal of the city wall from Ajmere Gate to Delhi Gate so as to give relief to the congested area has not been accepted by Government.

Water Supply Scheme.—The water supply of the city proper is being received from the Hindu Rao Reservoir—the property of the Joint Water Board—by 2 mains of 24 inches and 16 inches. The main feature of the scheme is that a new reservoir will be built at Idgah at a cost of Rs. 1,03,000 by the Joint Water Board and a 36 inches line will come from it to Ajmere Gate and pass through Chaori Bazar to Juma Masjid.

The idea is that this line should supply water to the southern half of the city and thus relieve pressure on the existing two mains.

The supply to Subzimandi will be strengthened by an additional 12 inches main from the Hindu Rao Reservoir, and Paharganj will get its supply from the 36 inches new main.

There is already a net work of smaller pipes in the city, some of which will be enlarged and others will be newly laid to serve localities which have no supply of water at present.

The scheme when completed is estimated to cost twenty lacs of rupees, out of which Rs. 10 lacs have been given by the Government.

The Joint Water Board has started the construction of a new reservoir at a cost of Rs. 7,03,000 at Idgah, the pipes and special fittings have arrived and the new 36 inches line from Idgah to Hauz Qazi is being laid. This portion of the scheme will be completed by the end of next winter and will make an appreciable increase in the water supply of the city.

Removal of slums.—The scheme consists of the acquisition of Harphool Singh ki Basti and the building of model houses at Shidipura. The general lay out and plans and estimates for model houses are ready, and the Land Acquisition Officer is taking the necessary steps to acquire land at both the places.

Lighting.—Thirteen streets were provided with electric lights during 1929-30, and in 14 more the lighting was improved. This raised the number of electric lights from 1,805 to 1,948. The number of oil lanterns in the city was reduced from 3,871 to 3,732. The total number of oil lanterns in the city and Karaul Bagh is 4,205.

125. There were 89 fires within the Municipal area. The damage done was estimated at Rs. 2,89,433, as against Rs. 8,903 last year. The two serious fires which broke out on 29th May and 30th October 1929 in Deputy Ganj and Chandni Chowk, respectively, account for a major portion of this loss. A Special Sub-Committee was appointed to reorganise the Fire Brigade, and a sum of Rs. 40,000 was placed at its disposal for the purchase of necessary equipment. It was also decided to separate the post of Fire Brigade Superintendent from that of the Water Distribution Officer, and secure the services of a really capable assistant to fill the former post.

126. The Compulsory Free Primary Education scheme was introduced into the city in the middle of 1926. The city was divided into 9 areas, and only 2 areas were taken up in the first year, and the scheme was gradually extended to other areas in subsequent years. The only localities which at present are outside the operation of the scheme are (1) Western Extensions, (2) Paharganj, (3) Subzimandi and (4) the area round about Phatak Habash Khan.

The number of primary schools increased from 42 to 50, and the number of boys from 8,450 to 9,419. The year was given over mainly to consolidation work, with the result that in the year under compulsion over 91 per cent. of children of school-going age were brought under instruction, and the average attendance varied between 80 and 84 per cent.

The possibility of saving one year of school children by covering the primary course within 3 years instead of 4 is being investigated.

The number of girls' schools rose from 17 to 22. The number of girls in these schools on 31st March 1930 was 2,818.

School buildings.—There are 72 boys' and girls' schools. With the exception of 4 schools all are housed in hired buildings for which a total sum of Rs. 49,415 per annum is paid as rent.

The expenditure on education rose from Rs. 3,43,880 in 1928-29 to Rs. 3,45,375 in 1929-30. The estimated expenditure for 1930-31 is Rs. 3,93,000.

Government grants to the Municipal Committee, Delhi, for boys' and girls' education during the last 5 years amounted to :—

	Rs.
1925-26	34,192
1926-27	51,322
1927-28	63,781
1928-29	1,00,800
1929-30	1,31,000

Hospitals and Dispensaries.—There has been no addition to the number of dispensaries maintained by the Municipal Committee during the year under report. The daily average of in-door patients was 281, as compared with 261 in 1928. Out-door patients averaged 2,556 daily as against 2,157 in 1928.

Throat operations increased from 3,187 to 4,014. Most of them were for tonsils and adenoids resulting from the medical inspection of school children.

The average attendance at the four Unani and Ayurvedic dispensaries was 1,044 per day. The total expenditure on hospitals and dispensaries amounted to Rs. 2·18 lakhs against Rs. 2·34 lakhs in 1928-29.

Public Health.—Though the city remained free from epidemics of every sort, yet the death rate increased.

There were 13,536 births, excluding still-births, during 1929, against 13,457 in 1928. The number of males was 6,924 and females 6,612, as against 6,998 and 6,459, respectively, in 1928. The still-births further increased to 290.

The total number of deaths, excluding still-births, which had increased from 8,096 in 1927 to 8,535 in 1928, rose to 11,749 in 1929. The rate of infant mortality was 253·64 per 1,000 and, during the month of May 1929, it reached the alarming figure of 512·41 per 1,000. The general mortality rate per 1,000 also increased from 34·5 to 47·5.

127. **New Delhi Municipal Committee.**—There was no change in the personnel of the Committee except that a new member (Lala Kanshi Nath) was appointed on 10th March 1930 in the vacancy caused by the death of Lala Diwan Chand.

128. Twelve Ordinary and 12 Special meetings of the Committee were held during the year and separate sub-committees were appointed to deal with questions relating to Finance, Education, House Tax, Building and other miscellaneous matters.

129. Bye-laws in respect of the following were passed by the Committee and sanctioned by the Local Government during the year :—

1. Bye-laws under the provisions of sections 188 (*a*) and 199 of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911, regarding hand carts plied for hire.
2. Bye-laws under the provisions of sections 188 (*a*) and 199 of the Act, regarding animal-drawn carts plying for hire.

130. The provisions of the Hackney Carriage Act were extended to New Delhi and rules similar to those in force in Delhi under the Hackney Carriage Act were framed and passed, the object being not to levy an additional tax to that already levied in Delhi on vehicles and animals, but to enable the Committee to claim from its sister Municipality a proportionate share of the income derived from this source.

131. House tax still remains the Committee's main source of income and the total receipts from this source amounted to Rs. 1,19,187 during the year as against Rs. 55,022 in the preceding year. The ncrease is due to the inclusion of a number of new buildings which

were constructed and assessed to house tax for the first time during the year and also to recoveries on account of arrears for 1928-29 on Government buildings.

Dog tax.—The total receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 1,441 during the year as against Rs. 653 in the previous year.

Due to the abolition of teh-bazari with effect from 1st April 1929 the Committee has lost an income to the extent of Rs. 15,698 during the year, the receipts being only Rs. 1,145 as against Rs. 16,843 in the preceding year. Bye-laws to regulate hawkers' hand carts are being framed but it is not anticipated that this will prove a very fruitful source of income.

Municipal shops and markets (including cattle byres, stables and Quarters).—With the exception of one shop in the General Merchants' block and a portion of one of the cattle byres all the other shops in the market and the rest of the byres, stables and quarters remained tenanted throughout the year under report. The total receipts under the head amounted to Rs. 41,393 as against Rs. 47,614 in the preceding year. The decrease is due to the fact that certain shop-keepers and tenants of stables and byres failed to pay their rents and have had to be sued in the civil courts.

132. In addition to the Talkatora Park and Gurdwara Garden, the Committee also maintains the Lodi Park through the Horticulture Division of the Public Works Department.

The maintenance of the Gurdwara Garden and Talkatora Park with play grounds cost the Committee Rs. 17,381. The income realised amounted to Rs. 2,343.

The Lodi Golf Course gave the Committee an income of Rs. 13,466 during the year. Expenditure amounted to Rs. 60,896. This sum included the cost of the New Club House; pipe line; maintenance of greens; expenditure incurred on prize cups; a golf professional; a clerk and other charges.

133. While there was no increase in the number of the schools in the year under report, the M. B. High School was obliged to surrender to Government the building on Cantonment Road, in which it was housed, for purposes of the Combined Hospital. This was necessitated by the move of the Viceroy and his staff to New Delhi. The High School is now temporarily located in the old Public Works Department offices on Old Mill Road and is likely to remain there until the new school building on the Southern Ridge is completed.

The Bengali Girls' School is still situated in a private building and will probably continue in the same building until the boys' schools on the Ridge are ready.

In addition to the High School for boys and 2 primary schools for boys and girls the Committee also maintains the following schools :—

(1) Mohammadan Girls' School at Nizamuddin.

(2) M. B. Boys' Primary School at Youngpura.

(3) Night School at Youngpura.

It also proposes establishing primary schools in the cooly lines in blocks 11 and 205 next year.

The Committee also gives annual grants-in-aid to :—

	Rs.
The A. V. School, Nizamuddin	617
The Bengali Boys' School	190
The Madrasi Boys' School	1,200
The S. P. G. Mission School, Youngpura	525

so that the total expenditure on education (including maintenance of buildings, rents, etc.) comes to Rs. 46,360 of which Rs. 17,879 represents the grant given by Government.

The scheme for the introduction of compulsory primary education which was referred to in last year's report was duly considered by the Committee which resolved that with reference to :—

"the sub-committee's proposals on the subject of compulsory primary education, figures be obtained from the various schools showing the number of boys between the ages of 6 and 11 who are in attendance",

so that this scheme has not so far materialised.

Cattle Pounds.—A cattle pound at Nizamuddin was taken over from the District Board, Delhi, with effect from 1st April 1929, and the Committee now has 3 cattle pounds under its control. The total receipts under the head amounted to Rs. 13,394 in the year as against Rs. 11,705 in 1928-29 for 2 pounds.

134. The total income of the Committee from all sources (including grants-in-aid received from the Local Administration for education and general purposes) was Rs. 2,63,274 as against Rs. 1,98,848 in 1928-29. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,74,615 as against Rs. 1,57,090 in 1928-29. The expenditure includes investments amounting to Rs. 22,502. The income fell under the following main heads :—

	Rs.
Rate and taxes	2,23,125
Realizations under special Acts	13,394
Rents	57,834
Fees from educational institutions	12,574
Veterinary Hospitals	7,337
Government grants	29,609
Other receipts	19,400
	2,63,274

135. **Civil Lines Notified Area Committee.**—There has been no change in the constitution of the Committee. The office of the President was held for six months by Mr. E. O. Lee, I.C.S., who held the post of Deputy Commissioner, Delhi, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. N. G. Johnson, C.I.E., I.C.S. Among the non-official members Mr. J. C. Roberts went to Europe on 11th May and returned on the 28th November 1929. His place was not filled.

136. Sixteen Ordinary and 5 Special meetings were held during the year under report. The Committee meets twice a month during the winter and once a month during the summer.

137. Revised Stable Bye-laws were sent up to the Local Administration for sanction but were returned for reconsideration as they appeared to be unnecessarily stringent.

138. The Committee maintains an Anglo-Vernacular Middle School for boys and two Primary Schools for girls in Timarpur, and two night schools in Dhaka and Chandrawal villages. These institutions have continued to work well and to the satisfaction of the educational authorities. The new block of buildings consisting of three large additional rooms, sanctioned last year, was completed this year at a cost of Rs. 8,410. A sum of Rs. 1,440 was further spent on improvements to the play-grounds attached to the Boys' school. The number of boys is steadily increasing and there is sufficient material for raising the institution to a High School. The Committee's share of expenditure on these schools during the year was Rs. 9,439.

139. The Health Department continued to maintain and develop beneficient activities such as anti-malaria measures, improvement in drainage and conservancy and Child Welfare and Maternity work. Rs. 8,256 were spent on anti-malaria work; Rs. 4,144 on Child Welfare and Maternity, and Rs. 5,297 on improvements in the arrangements for removal of night soil.

The year under review has been a very healthy one and a number of improvements have been effected for improved sanitary and public health work. The Notified Area Committee has also carried out schemes of improved lighting and bitumenising of the roads. A considerable sum of money, though not adequate, has been set apart for providing an unfiltered water supply to the houses in the Civil Lines so as to replace the Canal Irrigation which is a source of considerable mosquito breeding with its accompanying malarial fever. The public latrine at the Bathing Ghats, Bela Road, has been made water borne and there is a proposal to convert the waste land near these ghats into a public park.

140. No new tax was imposed during the year. The total income from taxes amounted to Rs. 66,277 against Rs. 74,279 in the preceding year. The last quarterly instalment amounting to Rs. 6,250 of the Terminal Tax which the Delhi Municipality pays to the Notified Area Committee was not received till April 1930, so that the income under this head should for purpose of comparison be Rs. 66,277 *plus* Rs. 6,250, *i.e.*, Rs. 72,527.

The demand under House Tax was less by Rs. 2,632 due to reduction in rental value and consequent reduction in assessment. There has also been an appreciable reduction in the receipts for wheel tax due chiefly to the removal of the Viceregal and the Commander-in-Chief's households to New Delhi which took place during the year.

141. The total income amounted to Rs. 5,87,518 as compared with Rs. 5,71,690 in the last year. Of this Rs. 2,29,074 were contributed by Government, and Rs. 18,750 were received from the Municipal Committee, Delhi, on account of the Notified Area Committee's annual share in the Terminal Tax receipts. The Committee's income from other sources thus amounted to Rs. 3,39,694 or Rs. 17,582 more than the income of the previous year. The increase is chiefly due to the recovery from the Public Works Department of arrears for water connections for previous years.

The income of the Committee was derived from the following main heads :—

	Rs.
Rates and Taxes	47,527
Rents	24,753
Sale of water	1,41,896
Refund by the Public Works Department of the advances	99,409
Security deposits	4,463
Other petty receipts	31,646
Total	3,39,694

142. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 5,83,210 as compared with Rs. 5,32,099 in the previous year, or an increase of Rs. 51,111. Of the total expenditure, Rs. 49,122 were spent on capital charges, leaving Rs. 5,34,088 as the current expenditure, which was incurred under the following main heads :—

	Rs.
General Administration	15,360
Lighting	47,860
Water supply	96,101
Drainage	27,393
Conservancy charges	74,294
Arboriculture	18,277
Public Works—	
Buildings	54,598
Roads	87,016
Repairs	5,384
Education	18,316
Contributions	13,868
Advances to Public Works Department	10,567
Deposits	32,626
Other petty expenditure (spread over several heads)	32,428
Total	5,34,088

As compared with the expenditure of the previous year there has been an increase of Rs. 11,668 under lighting, Rs. 17,191 under Conservancy, Rs. 3,753 under Hospitals and Dispensaries, Rs. 48,332 under Public Works Department buildings and Rs. 27,771 under Deposits. On the other hand there was less expenditure under Arboriculture (Rs. 8,114), Roads (Rs. 12,390) and Advances (Rs. 65,482). The large decrease under "Advances" is due to payment of fewer sums to the Public Works Department for the execution of the Committee's works. Under buildings the increase is due mainly to the construction of an office building for the Notified Area Committee and some additional school rooms and teachers' quarters.

The receipts from sale of water amounted to Rs. 1,41,896, or Rs. 20,512 more than in the previous year, and the charges, excluding capital outlay, to Rs. 96,101.

Roads.—The total length of roads in the Notified Area is as follows :—

	Miles.
A. Metalled	18·36
B. Painted	12·24
C. Kankar	3·25

These roads are maintained by the Public Works Department and during the year under report a sum of Rs. 87,016 was sent to that Department for maintenance, remetalling and painting. By next year it is hoped that all the roads in the Civil Area proper, *i.e.*, between the City and Khyber Pass, and the River and the Ridge will be painted, thus resulting in increased comfort to vehicular traffic as well as to pedestrians. The following statement shows the expenditure incurred under each sub-head for the last 3 years :—

	Maintenance. Rs.	Painting. Rs.	Remetalling. Rs.
1927-28	24,383	34,804	26,699
1928-29	26,570	61,116	9,864
1929-30	26,850	35,290	20,430
Total	77,803	1,31,210	56,993

Lighting.—On important roads such as Alipore, Rajpore, Ludlow Castle and Underhill, central lighting has been installed, while additional lights have been provided on Roshanara Road, Hindu Rao Hospital Road, and Commissioner Lane. Bela Road, which was hitherto without any lights, has also been provided with light along its entire length at a cost of Rs. 4,500. The total initial cost of these improvements was Rs. 12,328. At the same time it was arranged that during the winter season up to mid-night all the lights

should be lit instead of alternate lights, as was the practice so far. These improvements have naturally led to considerable increase in consumption of electric current.

143. During the year under report the Public Works Department paid up a sum of Rs. 29,475 out of the arrears due from it for water consumed in Government Clerks' quarters in Timarpur since 1924, and also made refunds amounting to Rs. 99,409 on completion of certain public works carried out by them on behalf of the Notified Area Committee in the previous years. At the same time a sum of Rs. 53,966 which, from time to time had been earmarked for different works, was released and included in the unspent balance, as these works were found to be unnecessary or no longer required. The Committee was in this way enabled to set aside Rs. 86,000 towards the scheme for supply of unfiltered water in the Civil Lines, which is a crying need of the area. The occupiers of bungalows have to pay heavy bills for filtered water for gardening purposes and have been clamouring for an unfiltered supply. Detailed estimates have been called for from the Public Works Department and that Department has already taken in hand the preliminary work of levels and survey.

Shahdara Notified Area Committee.—The Committee consists of a President and 4 members. During the year under review 12 ordinary and 3 special meetings were held.

144. The income of the Committee excluding Government grants amounted to Rs. 27,214 as against Rs. 13,595 in the previous year or an increase of Rs. 13,619. The increase is partly due to the recovery of Rs. 8,000 on account of arrears of Terminal Tax of the years 1928 and 1929 and partly to the larger collection of Terminal Tax due to the institution of road barriers. The income realised from tax was Rs. 24,827 and from other sources Rs. 7,386 including a Government grant of Rs. 5,000 for drainage inside Shahdara. The Terminal Tax is the principal source of the Committee's income.

145. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 14,919 as compared with Rs. 15,467 in the last year.

The scheme for the improvement of the water supply at a cost of Rs. 57,770 is still under the consideration of Government.

During the year under review the Committee contributed Rs. 750 towards the upkeep of the District Board Hospital and Rs. 1,500 towards that of the District Board School.

A qualified midwife was appointed during the year under the Assistant Director of Public Health, Delhi, for Maternity and Child Welfare work.

The number of births in the Notified Area Committee during the year under review was 199 and deaths 122.

The general health conditions remained normal.

146. **Notified Area Committee, Fort, Delhi.**—There was no change in the boundaries or the constitution of the Committee during the year.

The income for the year excluding the Government grant of Rs. 2,000 amounted to Rs. 12,626 and the expenditure to Rs. 21,658.

The income as compared with that of the previous year shows an increase of Rs. 2,134 which was mainly due to increased income under heads "Rents" and "Miscellaneous". The expenditure increased by Rs. 6,170 due to certain improvements to open spaces in the Fort.

147. **Minor Notified Areas.**—The lable below shows the finances of the Minor Notified Area Committees during 1929-30:—

	Income.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
Mehrauli	3,792	4,703
Narela	1,718	2,315
Najafgarh	2,332	2,325

In the case of Mehrauli and Najafgarh, the main source of income is house tax and in the case of Narela the main part of the income is derived from chowkidara cess.

Out of the Government grant of Rs. 10,000 given to the Notified Area Committee, Narela, in March 1928 for town improvement a sum of Rs. 9,147 has been spent up to the end of the year under report.

Delhi Contingent Auxiliary Force.—The Hon'ble Sir John Thompson, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., Chief Commissioner of Delhi, continued to be Honorary Colonel of the Contingent. Lieutenant-Colonel G. T. Tait was Commanding Officer, and Captain J. E. W. Rance, M. C., of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, performed the duties of Adjutant. Three commissions in the unit were granted and one promotion made during the year.

148. The average strength of all arms in the year under report was 275, or 30 greater than in the previous year. The Light Motor Patrol proved a popular unit, while the Field Battery, R. A., earned a good report from the inspecting officer. The Annual Musketry Course resulted in 110 men being classified as 1st class shots, and 117 as 2nd class. 19 Members qualified as Lewis Gunners, and 26 as Machine Gunners. The Contingent took part in the Proclamation Parade on January 1st. The Force was inspected on 14th March 1930 by the General Officer Commanding the Brigade, who expressed his satisfaction.

149. **Joint Stock Companies.**—The number of Joint Stock Companies, limited by shares, at work on 31st March 1930, was 86, with an authorised, subscribed and paid up capital of Rs. 4,80,57,016, Rs. 1,24,05,314 and Rs. 1,02,92,608, respectively, against 77 Companies at the end of the previous year with an authorised, subscribed and paid up capital of Rs. 6,19,80,016, Rs. 1,52,96,633 and Rs. 1,05,19,305, respectively. Of these 52 were private Companies against 47 at the close of the previous year. In addition,

there were 11 companies, including 4 licensed by the Local Government under section 26 of the Indian Companies Act, limited by guarantee or unlimited companies. Twenty new companies, 19 limited by shares and one company limited by guarantee, were registered during the year. Five companies limited by shares went into voluntary liquidation, and two went into liquidation under the orders of the Court. Four Companies which went into liquidation in past years were finally dissolved, and 3 companies were struck off the register as defunct. The 19 new companies limited by shares have an authorised capital of Rs. 59,21,000 and include the Finance Corporation, Limited, with an authorised capital of two lakhs, the Associated Motors, Limited, the Canadian Motors (Delhi), Limited, Motor and General Finances, Limited, and the Delhi Marwari Chamber of Commerce, Limited, with an authorised capital of Rs. five lakhs each, and the Angels Insurance Company, Limited, the International Insurance Company, Limited, and the Delhi Films, Limited, with an authorised capital of Rs. ten lakhs each. No company was transferred to or from any other Province during the year. Two Companies limited by shares changed their names with the permission of the Local Government as required under the Indian Companies Act, 1913.

150. One new society, *viz.*, the Collegiate Education Promoting Society, was registered under Act XXI of 1860. Eight Companies increased their subscribed and paid up capital by Rs. 1,13,061 and Rs. 24,752, respectively. There was no reduction in the capital of any company during the year.

151. Thirteen companies went into liquidation or were finally dissolved, the principal of which were the New Capital Stores, Limited, the National Weaving and Motor Works, Limited, the National Industries and Chemicals, Limited, the Sarvaria Construction Company, Limited, the Graduate Motor Works, Limited, the New Delhi Improvement Trust, Limited, the International Ayurvedic Company, Limited, and the National Sugar Mills, Limited, with paid up capital of Rs. 16,200, Rs. 18,299, Rs. 22,450, Rs. 34,800, Rs. 35,967, Rs. 57,000, Rs. 77,380 and Rs. 99,457, respectively. Of the remaining, 3 companies had no paid up capital and the paid up capital of two companies was below Rs. ten thousand in each case. The liquidation work continued to be disposed of satisfactorily. Compared with the previous year there is an increase in the number of new companies registered; but owing to a bad market and lack of business, some companies had to go into liquidation or were struck off the register as defunct for not being in operation or carrying on business.

152. The number of companies registered elsewhere than in British India which have a place of business in Delhi and have filed documents under section 277 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, was 34 against 33 in the previous year.

153. Fees realized amounted to Rs. 5,336-12-0 against Rs. 4,722-10-0 in the previous year.

154. No prosecution was instituted during the year. The registration of two bogus loan companies was refused, which discouraged other mushroom ventures of this sort from applying for registration in this Province.

CHAPTER III.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

155. **Season and Crops.**—The total rainfall during the year was 10·95 inches only or 16·35 inches below normal, while during the monsoon season it was 7·55 inches or 15·73 below normal. Due to good showers in July the area sown for the kharif crop was 1,39,101 acres or 24,499 acres more than in the previous year. Owing to the failure of the monsoon 82,512 acres of the area sown failed to mature. Locusts also damaged the crops in all parts of the Province. The kharif crop on the whole was as bad as that of the previous year.

156. Due to lack of rain at the time of sowing the rabi crop very little was sown in the barani area, sowings decreased by 40,455 acres as compared with the previous year. The total area sown was 71,431 acres (55,943 irrigated) as compared with 1,53,593 acres (57,724 acres irrigated) in the previous year. Of the areas sown, 6,990 acres or about 10 per cent. failed to mature. The small amount of rain in the months of October to February was insufficient, which adversely affected the standing crops in some parts of the Province. Thus the rabi crop on the whole was not satisfactory.

157. Taking the year as a whole, 2,10,532 acres were sown against 2,68,245 acres in the proceding year, but of this 89,502 acres or about 43 per cent. of the area sown failed to mature on account of scarcity of rain and other calamities. The area sown with maize, bajra and cotton shows an increase of 1,084, 20,847, and 763 acres, respectively. The area under jowar, sugarcane, wheat, barley, gram and oil-seeds declined by 2,209, 2,402, 19,747, 19,727, 10,073 and 29,783 acres, respectively. The total irrigated area sown was 78,768 acres against 77,719 acres in the previous year. Canal and tank irrigation increased by 1,555 and 540 acres, respectively, while well irrigation decreased by 1,046 acres, due to shortage of water in Dabar and Kohi circles as a result of less rain. About 1/20th of the total irrigated area failed.

158. The number of masonry wells during the year rose to 3,399 against 3,371 in the previous year, while 417 more kachha wells were sunk.

159. The outturn per acre of the irrigated crops of wheat, barley and grain was more, and of jowar, bajra, and sugarcane less, than that of the previous year. The outturn of the unirrigated crop of bajra was the same as in the previous year, and the outturn of wheat, barley, gram and sugarcane was more, and of the jowar and cotton less, than the previous year. On the whole the season was not favourable. The prices of all the crops were lower than in the previous year.

160. On account of scarcity of fodder continued from the previous year, there were many deaths among the cattle and disease also broke out. The general condition of the cattle was unsatisfactory.

161. The quinquennial cattle census was held in January 1930. Bulls, sheep and goats showed an increase of 6, 2,382 and 1,991, res-pectively, as compared with the previous quinquennium. The number of bullocks, cows, calves, male buffaloes, cow buffaloes and buffalo calves declined by 2,450, 7,833, 10,192, 123, 2,316 and 4,523, respectively, as compared with the cattle census held in February 1925. Horses, mules, donkeys, camels, carts and ploughs have also decreased. This all round reduction in cattle is due to high mortality and export resulting from shortage of fodder and suitable feeding during the last two years of the quinquennium in which the monsoon totally failed.

Co-operative Societies.—The Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Punjab, continued to control the co-operative movement in the Delhi Province during the year ending 31st July 1930 through the Deputy Registrar, Jullundur Division, with Lala Balkishan, Circle Registrar, Gurgaon, in direct charge of the supervision work. The field staff including the two temporary posts of Sub-Inspectors for consolidation of holdings, sanctioned during the year, consists of 2 Inspectors for general duty, 2 Sub-Inspectors for consolidation of holdings, 2 Sub-Inspectors for audit work, 5 Sub-Inspectors for supervision and one Sub-Inspector for the Delhi City. Of the field staff 2 Inspectors and 2 Sub-Inspectors for consolidation of holdings are paid by Gov-ernment. The remaining Sub-Inspectors are maintained by the Delhi Audit Fund which is controlled by the Circle Registrar, Gurgaon.

162. During the financial year 1929-30 the expenditure borne by Government, including a grant of Rs. 2,520 to the Delhi Audit Fund, amounted to Rs. 14,558. The total expenditure last year from the Audit Fund was Rs. 6,859 and income Rs. 7,558. Of the income Rs. 2,520 were contributed by Government and the balance Rs. 5,038 came from the societies of the Province which contributed 10 per cent. of their annual net profits.

163. The following table shows the progress of the last 3 years :—

Class.	Societies.			Members.			Working Capital.		
	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central Credit	1	1	1	452	487	492	12,93,534	13,68,444	13,70,816
Agricultural Credit	233	236	220	4,672	5,011	5,383	6,22,272	7,47,670	8,35,751
Non-Agricultural Credit.	30	43	50	622	1,376	1,864	62,400	1,50,683	2,09,522
Total	264	280	271	5,746	6,874	7,739	19,78,206	2,66,797	24,16,089

164. During the year 13 new societies were registered while 22 agricultural societies were eliminated, 19 of which were amalgamated with others. This is all to the good as a number of villages had more societies than they needed. The new societies contained 5 Audit, 1 Better Living, 1 Consolidation of Holdings and 6 urban societies.

165. There are 220 Agricultural Societies, including one Cattle-Breeding and two Consolidation of Holdings Societies working in the Province against 236 in the previous year. Agricultural Societies have about 5,400 members coming from nearly the same number of rural families. The province contains about 44,500 rural families so that the co-operative movement has now touched 12 per cent. rural population, which compares favourably with the corresponding figure of 13 per cent. in the Punjab. The expansion of rural credit societies has been practically suspended owing to the scarcity.

166. In consequence of bad seasons, low prices and locusts, re-coveries were adversely affected. The amount overdue on account of principal and interest during the year was Rs. 56,107 and Rs. 1,38,350 respectively against Rs. 32,355 and Rs. 82,977 during the year 1929. The overdue interest for 1930 represents 18 months' interest on the loaned out capital. This alarming figure is due to the failure of several harvests in succession. The position is said to be the same in the adjacent district of Gurgaon in the Punjab. Owned capital in these societies rose from Rs. 2,00,643 in 1929 to Rs. 2,44,011 and is 29 per cent. of the working capital. Loans given to members amounted to Rs. 91,594 against Rs. 1,46,197 during the year 1929. The fall is due to exhausted credit, but as far as possible deserving members were helped. The 217 agricul-tural credit societies consist of 2 Class B, 198 Class C, 12 Class D and 5 unclassified societies. An analysis of the loans in 30 repres-entative societies of all classes indicate that loans for purchase of fodder account for 30 per cent., for cattle 25 per cent., for ceremonies 12 per cent, for seed 8 per cent. and for grain 5 per cent. No loans were made for implements or land purchase, and far too many (considering the times) for social ceremonies. This was a result of the rush of marriages before the Sarda Act came into force.

167. The only cattle-breeding society in the Province, which has 65 members, is more active than such societies usually are. A bull and a common cow were bought during the year, the former by the District Board and the latter by the members. With the help of Rs. 300 granted by the local Government a successful show was held at the society's headquarters. Several women in the village are reported to be now preparing their cattle for the next show.

168. During the year consolidation of holdings was started and 382 acres were consolidated and 1,378 fields were reduced to 321.

Seventyfour members were concerned and all agreed to the re-arrangement. There is now a demand for consolidation in other villages.

169. The non-Agricultural Societies consisted of 41 Credit Societies, 6 Thrift Societies and 3 Better Living Societies. The number of members of Non-Agricultural Credit Societies rose from 1,142 to 1,620. Of the total number of members 83 per cent. are literate. Owned capital of the 41 credit societies amounted to Rs. 45,908 which is 24 per cent. of the working capital. The amounts overdue on account of principal and interest were Rs. 16,352 and Rs. 5,055 respectively against Rs. 9,110 and Rs. 2,196 last year. The increase is partly due to an increase in the working capital and partly to the economic depression.

170. In the limited liability societies arrears are small and prompt action is taken against defaulters. Of the non-agricultural credit societies 6 are of class B, 24 of class C, 2 of class D and 7 unclassified. The deposits rose from Rs. 50,001 to Rs. 1,07,795, of which Rs. 1,00,890 were deposited by members. There are 6 thrift societies with 158 members and a working capital of Rs. 21,439. Of the latter Rs. 13,160 is the result of contributions, the balance coming from members' deposits. Four societies give their members loans at 9 per cent. up to the limit of their contribution. Most of the members are school teachers, with a few shop-keepers, pleaders and doctors. There are now three Better Living Societies. Their main object is to reduce expenditure on ceremonies. One society is said to have saved its members Rs. 2,756.

171. The societies of the Delhi Province are financed by the Delhi Province Central Bank Limited. The total number of members of the Bank is 492 against 487 last year. The Bank also finances 150 societies of the Gurgaon District. Out of its authorised capital of one lakh, Rs. 84,400 have been subscribed and fully paid up. The assets of the Bank amount to Rs. 1,69,723 and the working capital is Rs. 13,70, 816. The owned capital is 12·4 per cent. of the working capital which is satisfactory. The deposits received during the year amount to 14 lakhs as against 10·43 lakhs the year before. Arrears on account of principal are negligible but Rs. 60,272 interest is overdue, as a result of the persistent failure of the crops. The Bank was audited twice during the year by recognised auditors appointed by the Registrar. It was also inspected once by the Deputy Registrar who expressed himself as satisfied.

172. The liquidation of the 11 societies which were under liquidation at the beginning of the year was not completed during the year. Two of the societies have been under liquidation for more than two years. 167 cases involving Rs. 22,646 were referred to arbitration. All the 279 societies required to be audited within the year were audited and all the societies were inspected by the Inspector.

Twentyfour societies have been re-audited. The embezzlement case mentioned last year was withdrawn by the police on the ground that the action of the liquidator was not technically criminal. The amount involved was realized in full.

General.—Some enthusiasts are eager to introduce such forms of co-operation as mortgage banks, milk supply, stores, building societies, etc. A draft scheme for a milk supply was drawn up by the Assistant Registrar. The importance of such forms of co-operation is obvious but they cannot be introduced without additional staff and careful spade work. The Co-operative movement is fortunately free from communalism. No societies, except a few for menials, are restricted to a single caste or community, and most draw their members from the chief communities living within their area of operation. At present there is no society for women only, but the Lady Hardinge Co-operative Credit Society consists mainly of women and has several on its committee, including the President. Sixty-nine females are members of village credit societies. They are mostly widows who take little or no interest in the working of their societies.

173. The Sub-Inspector candidates attended a two months' training class in the Punjab, and a 12 days' refresher course for the staff was held at Delhi in conjunction with the staff of the Gurgaon and Hissar districts. Non-official co-operators, including some University students of Delhi, and officials of other beneficent departments also took part in the course, which was of great benefit to all concerned. Many problems were discussed and the possibilities of improvement and expansion considered. The usual co-operative conference, owing to the unfavourable economic and political situation, was not held, but there was some general discussion of practical problems at the Annual General Meeting of the Central Co-operative Bank.

174. The Co-operative staff devoted a good deal of time to collecting information for the Central Areas Banking Enquiry Committee and for the purpose conducted economic surveys in about 15 villages. One of the Inspectors was attached to the committee for a month to check the work. Professor H. L. Chablani, a member of the committee, visited some of the societies. Visits were also received from Mr. Pillai of Madras, an expert on Co-operation, and the members of the Gwalior State Banking Enquiry Committee.

The Delhi Administration is indebted to the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Punjab, Deputy Registrar, Jullundur and the Circle Registrar, Gurgaon, for their assistance and careful supervision.

175. **Veterinary.**—The work of the Civil Veterinary Department in the Delhi Province came under the supervision of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Ambala Division, Ambala

Cantonments, from the 12th March 1930, prior to which date it was under the superintendence of the Civil Veterinary Department, South Punjab, at Ferozepore.

176. All the Veterinary Hospitals were inspected 2 or 3 times during the year. Lectures were delivered in villages on contagious diseases, and special stress was laid on the advantages of getting animals inoculated against Rinderpest at the time of the outbreak of the disease, and of Haemorrhagic Septicaemia Vaccination before the rains. This appears to have had a good result.

177. Contagious diseases attacked 130 animals, of which 39 died, as compared with 624 attacked and 62 deaths during the previous year. The decrease in the number of animals attacked is a favourable indication of the work done by the staff.

Only one case of glanders was reported during the year under report, against 3 in the last year. The victim was destroyed in accordance with the Act.

This year 129 bovines were attacked of which 38 died, as against 621 attacked and 59 deaths in the previous year.

Rinderpest claimed 14 victims out of 26 attacked. Last year's figures for this disease were nil. Anti-Rinderpest inoculations were performed in 859 cases. Thirteen deaths occurred before inoculation and none after. Foot and Mouth disease attacked 76 animals of which 6 died, as compared with 554 attacked and 4 deaths last year. There were 17 deaths out of 26 cases from Haemorrhagic Septicaemia, so preventive inoculations were performed. Black quarter caused the death of the only animal attacked. Vaccination against this disease was not performed during the year under report. Anthrax and Surra were, like last year, again absent; with respect to other diseases work in the field continued actively. 3,332 animals were treated, and 2,593 castrated, as against 3,546 and 2,204, respectively, last year. The decrease in the number of animals treated is attributed to the prevailing famine conditions.

178. The number of Veterinary hospitals remained at 5, the same as last year. Work at the hospitals continued to increase during the year under report. 17,527 animals were treated, and medicine was supplied in 1526 cases, as against 17,294 and 1,565, respectively, in the previous year. Castrations decreased by 481.

179. The total expenditure of all the hospitals amounted to 25,300, showing an increase over last year's figure by 3,026, while the income, derived from fees for treatment of animals, decreased by Rs. 116.

At the beginning of the year 22 Bulls were at work. This number was later increased by the purchase of one Hariana Bull.

The number of Horse and Donkey stallions remained at 2 and 1, respectively.

The staff remained unchanged, 5 Veterinary Assistants and one Senior Veterinary Assistant throughout the year.

180. **Mines.**—Five out of six mines administered under the Indian Mines Act in the Delhi Province worked during the year under report. The Mahrauli China Clay Mine remained idle throughout the year. The total output was 4,452 tons of clay valued at Rs. 3,744 against 1,000 tons valued at Rs. 1,200 in the previous year. The output of stone was 37,500 tons valued at Rs. 43,750. The aggregate number of operatives both permanently and temporarily employed daily by the mining industries, was 2,747, 5,912 and 16,589 underground, on open workings and on surface workings, respectively. The working hours of the operatives varied from 35 to 54 hours a week. The average weekly wages per operative were Rs. 3-8-0 for skilled and unskilled hands and Rs. 5 for clerical and supervising staff. There was no prosecution during the year under the Indian Mines Act nor was any accident reported. The general health of workers was on the whole satisfactory. There was no epidemic of any kind or any occupational disease amongst the miners.

181. **Factories and Manufactures.**—The total number of factories subject to the control of the Indian Factories Act during the year 1929 was 61—the same as in the previous year—5 factories being registered during the year and 5 removed from the register. The factories removed from the register were two printing presses, one pottery works, one iron foundry and one motor workshop. The five new factories registered were two printing presses, one ice factory, one thread factory and one braiding factory. Of the 61 factories on the register 7 were owned by Government and Local Bodies. The larger flour mills continued to work under the pool system as a result of which 2 mills remained idle throughout the year. The depressed state of the metal industry caused many iron foundries to remain closed for periods of from 6 to 8 months of the year. One iron foundry permanently closed down, and another failed to work at all. The Goenka Cotton Spinning Mills and two oil seed crushing mills remained idle throughout the year.

182. The total number of operatives in all factories decreased from 10,433 in 1928 to 10,109 in 1929. The number of operatives in textile mills decreased from 7,011 in 1928 to 6,914 in 1929. The slight decrease is due to the installation of labour saving devices, rather than to decreased outturn. These mills continued to work by double shifts to meet the demand created by the stoppages of work at Bombay and Ahmedabad. The labour employed in Government factories decreased from 1,916 in 1928 to 1,937 in 1929 owing to the reduction of work in the Public Works Department. The total number of children certified by the certifying surgeon was 610. Of these 207 were declared over 15 years of age and 256 as fit for employment while 147 were rejected as unfit. No certificate was cancelled.

183. The Inspector of Factories, Punjab, continued as Inspector for Delhi and the Industrial Surveyor, Delhi, as Additional Inspector.

The 55 factories actually at work were all inspected during the year. The total number of inspections was 110 as compared with 122 during the previous year.

184. The supply of drinking water to operatives was generally satisfactory. The supply of water for industrial purposes was sufficient.

Lighting was satisfactory in all the well established factories and mills but there is room for improvement in the smaller factories in the city which are located in buildings not originally built for the purpose of factories. Such concerns are gradually moving into more suitable buildings. In a few factories electric light is used during the major portion of the day.

The sanitary conditions in the larger and well-organised factories show a slight improvement over the previous year. Flush latrines were installed in the larger factories. In the smaller factories sanitation leaves much to be desired. Arrangements for drainage were satisfactory and the managers were ready to comply with the Inspector's suggestions for improvement where the schemes were not costly.

In well established factories, ventilation was satisfactory. Three of the larger textile mills are fitted with cooling and ventilation plants. In one mill which adhered to the old methods of natural ventilation improvements were ordered. There was slow but steady improvement in the smaller factories, the employers realizing that the comfort of their operatives is profitable. Rules regulating ventilation and humidification in cotton mills were notified on the 21st June 1929. The cotton mills were equipped with Kata thermometers and dry and wet hygrometers.

The cost of labour skilled, unskilled and casual decreased during the year on account of trade depression which resulted in considerable unemployment.

The health of the operatives was fairly satisfactory throughout the year, and no case of any occupational or epidemic disease was brought to notice. The textile mills and other large factories provide quarters for a large number of their employees at a nominal rent, the engineering staff and the chaukidars being given free quarters. The quarters though fairly well built are over-crowded and not too cleanly kept.

The textile mills worked 60 hours a week. The average working hours in foundries and printing presses did not exceed 54 hours per week. The Public Works Department Workshops worked for 60 hours a week and on occasions took advantage of exemptions from the prescribed working hours.

185. Steady progress was made in providing guards to dangerous machinery. Circulars illustrating the dangers are having the desired effect. Constant attention was paid to the fencing; and the protective measures to be adopted in regard to unfenced machinery in motion were demonstrated by the Inspector from time to time. The value of wearing tightly fitted clothes by persons working on transmission machinery is being gradually realized. A poster in vernacular illustrating the most suitable type of clothing was issued to all factories.

186. Thirty two accidents were reported in 1929 as against 59 in 1928. Of these 3 were serious and the rest minor. There was no fatal accident. The percentage of accidents per 100 operatives employed was only ·03 as compared with ·06 in the previous year.

187. During the year a minor labour strike lasting for one day occurred in the Khalsa Spinning and Weaving Mills, Delhi. One hundred and thirty operatives of the weaving department struck work on account of a long-standing grievance against the weaving master in relation to the adverse effect on wages of defects in the sizing of yarn. The weaving master was dismissed by the management. The Royal Commission on Labour paid visits to the Government of India Printing Press, Delhi, Cloth and General Mills and Public Works Department Stoneyard and recorded evidence of persons interested in labour.

No prosecution was instituted during the year.

The Local Government granted a general exemption from the provisions of sections 21, 22 and 28 of the Act to certain classes of workers in factories necessitating continuous production.

188. A fire occurred in the Delhi Cloth and General Mills, Delhi. The damage was estimated at Rs. 2,000 which was covered by insurance. One of the operatives was injured.

189. Under the Workmen's Compensation Act, three applications involving a sum of Rs. 3,103-12-0 were pending on 1st January 1929 under section 10 of the Act and one application involving a sum of Rs. 588 was filed during the year 1929. Of these applications one was dismissed, two were compromised and in one case a decree for Rs. 83-3-0 including costs was awarded by the Commissioner. The two applications under section 8 of the Act pending at the close of 1928 were decided during the year. On one case Rs. 500 were paid out and Rs. 2,000 were deposited in the Savings Bank account as some of the dependants were minors, while in the other case Rs. 600 were deposited in the Savings Bank Account.

In the year 1928, Rs. 7,907-12-0 were received by the Commissioner as compensation on account of 10 deaths and 4 cases of injury. Of this Rs. 3,660 on account of 5 deaths were paid to the heirs, Rs. 2,107-8-0 on account of three deaths were deposited in the Savings Bank Account, as the heirs were minors, and Rs. 1,200 on

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The 55 factories actually at work were all inspected during the year. The total number of inspections was 110 as compared with 122 during the previous year.

184. The supply of drinking water to operatives was generally satisfactory. The supply of water for industrial purposes was sufficient.

Lighting was satisfactory in all the well established factories and mills but there is room for improvement in the smaller factories in the city which are located in buildings not originally built for the purpose of factories. Such concerns are gradually moving into more suitable buildings. In a few factories electric light is used during the major portion of the day.

The sanitary conditions in the larger and well-organised factories show a slight improvement over the previous year. Flush latrines were installed in the larger factories. In the smaller factories sanitation leaves much to be desired. Arrangements for drainage were satisfactory and the managers were ready to comply with the Inspector's suggestions for improvement where the schemes were not costly.

In well established factories, ventilation was satisfactory. Three of the larger textile mills are fitted with cooling and ventilation plants. In one mill which adhered to the old methods of natural ventilation improvements were ordered. There was slow but steady improvement in the smaller factories, the employers realizing that the comfort of their operatives is profitable. Rules regulating ventilation and humidification in cotton mills were notified on the 21st June 1929. The cotton mills were equipped with Kata thermometers and dry and wet hygrometers.

The cost of labour skilled, unskilled and casual decreased during the year on account of trade depression which resulted in considerable unemployment.

The health of the operatives was fairly satisfactory throughout the year, and no case of any occupational or epidemic disease was brought to notice. The textile mills and other large factories provide quarters for a large number of their employees at a nominal rent, the engineering staff and the chaukidars being given free quarters. The quarters though fairly well built are over-crowded and not too cleanly kept.

The textile mills worked 60 hours a week. The average working hours in foundries and printing presses did not exceed 54 hours per week. The Public Works Department Workshops worked for 60 hours a week and on occasions took advantage of exemptions from the prescribed working hours.

185. Steady progress was made in providing guards to dangerous machinery. Circulars illustrating the dangers are having the desired effect. Constant attention was paid to the fencing ; and the protective measures to be adopted in regard to unfenced machinery in motion were demonstrated by the Inspector from time to time. The value of wearing tightly fitted clothes by persons working on transmission machinery is being gradually realized. A poster in vernacular illustrating the most suitable type of clothing was issued to all factories.

186. Thirty two accidents were reported in 1929 as against 59 in 1928. Of these 3 were serious and the rest minor. There was no fatal accident. The percentage of accidents per 100 operatives employed was only ·03 as compared with ·06 in the previous year.

187. During the year a minor labour strike lasting for one day occurred in the Khalsa Spinning and Weaving Mills, Delhi. One hundred and thirty operatives of the weaving department struck work on account of a long-standing grievance against the weaving master in relation to the adverse effect on wages of defects in the sizing of yarn. The weaving master was dismissed by the management. The Royal Commission on Labour paid visits to the Government of India Printing Press, Delhi, Cloth and General Mills and Public Works Department Stoneyard and recorded evidence of persons interested in labour.

No prosecution was instituted during the year.

The Local Government granted a general exemption from the provisions of sections 21, 22 and 28 of the Act to certain classes of workers in factories necessitating continuous production.

188. A fire occurred in the Delhi Cloth and General Mills, Delhi. The damage was estimated at Rs. 2,000 which was covered by insurance. One of the operatives was injured.

189. Under the Workmen's Compensation Act, three applications involving a sum of Rs. 3,103-12-0 were pending on 1st January 1929 under section 10 of the Act and one application involving a sum of Rs. 588 was filed during the year 1929. Of these applications one was dismissed, two were compromised and in one case a decree for Rs. 83-3-0 including costs was awarded by the Commissioner. The two applications under section 8 of the Act pending at the close of 1928 were decided during the year. On one case Rs. 500 were paid out and Rs. 2,000 were deposited in the Savings Bank account as some of the dependants were minors, while in the other case Rs. 600 were deposited in the Savings Bank Account.

In the year 1928, Rs. 7,907-12-0 were received by the Commissioner as compensation on account of 10 deaths and 4 cases of injury. Of this Rs. 3,660 on account of 5 deaths were paid to the heirs, Rs. 2,107-8-0 on account of three deaths were deposited in the Savings Bank Account, as the heirs were minors, and Rs. 1,200 on

account of two deaths were returned to the employers as the deceased had left no heirs. In two cases of injury Rs. 756 were disbursed, Rs. 8-7-0 were returned as the amount involved fell below Rs. 10 and could be paid direct and Rs. 175-13-0 were with the Commissioner at the close of the year. In addition Rs. 3,407-9-0 and Rs. 294-12-0 on account of permanent and temporary disablement, respectively, were paid by employers by private arrangement. Of the 18 memoranda of agreements, including 3 of the previous year, 14 were registered, 2 were filed on account of the non-appearance of the parties and 2 were left pending at the close of the year. There was no appeal or reference to the High Court.

190. **Industries.**—The depression in the industrial and trade conditions of the province continued during the year under review. The principal factors adversely affecting the industrial prosperity were the growing lack of confidence, the continued inadequacy of industrial finance, the restricted purchasing power of the ryot and unemployment.

191. An ana ysis of the existing conditions indicates that the year under review was another period of more or less dull demand and low prices for the cotton spinning and weaving industry of the province. The sharp decline in the demand for sugar-cane crushers owing to the poverty of the crop in the surrounding districts coupled with the growing external competition adversely affected the iron foundry industry. The gold and silver thread and lametta industry was faced with keen foreign competition combined with an uncertainty of the market. Pottery continued to make headway gradually but steadily throughout the year. In spite of the internal cut-throat competition, the trade in thread-balls was maintained on a fairly satisfactory level, on the whole. The trade in piece-goods which represents the principal trade of Delhi showed little relief from the depression which has characterised it for the past years. The Flour Milling Industry had once again to pass through a critical period owing mainly to fierce competition particularly from port-mills rendering trading conditions difficult. The oil-milling industry was practically in a lifeless condition. The art industries on the other hand have, on the whole, done fairly well during the year under review.

192. Despite the conditions generally retarding the healthy growth of trade and industry, extensions to the existing industrial concerns in many instances were executed and in addition some fresh enterprises were launched during the year. Among others, a workshop for the manufacture of sanitary, agricultural and industrial wares, two soap manufacturing concerns, a factory for the production of school crayons and slate-pencils and a hosiery factory came into being in the course of the year.

Industrial and Commercial Intelligence.

193. The demand for industrial and commercial information, particularly with regard to trade movements, sources of production, markets for finished products, suitable raw materials and machinery and processes has continued to increase during the year under review. The number of industrial and commercial enquiries received from the public and Government departments and dealt with was 1,647 as compared to 1,593 during the preceding year. About 123 enquiries as against eighty seven during 1928-29 from the general public in relation to the overseas trade were also dealt with.

Technical Library.—The technological library which is a small but popular institution open to the public continued to perform its useful functions. An addition of valuable catalogues of manufacturers from different countries was made.

The Indian Patent Office, Calcutta, opened a new centre at the office of the Industrial Surveyor from the commencement of the year 1930 where printed specifications and other publications are always available for inspection, free of charge, by the public.

Industrial Laboratory.—The Industrial Laboratory attached to the office of the Industrial Surveyor continued to prove useful. A valuable addition of the necessary equipment and apparatus to deal with the analytical examination of food-stuffs in connection with the proposed utilisation of the laboratory by the Delhi Municipality was made.

The total number of enquiries on technical subjects disposed of and of the analyses of minerals and materials undertaken by the Laboratory were 202 and 238, respectively, as compared with 133 and 197 in the preceding year.

Cottage Industries.

194. *Development of Cottage Industries.*—To bring home to the masses the possibilities of the organisation and development of home industries, such as cotton-weaving, durree-making, rope-making, mat-weaving, niwar and tape-making, thread-balling, gota-making, textile-printing, embroidery, hosiery and manufacture of toys, lectures were delivered throughout the province during the year under review and several demonstrations on the use of improved appliances and the method of manufacture involved in munj-spinning, thread-balling, textile-printing, niwar and tape-making, rope-making and soap manufacture were held. The department also demonstrated improved methods for the manufacture of toilet requisites, disinfectants and electroplating. The demonstrations are becoming popular and appear to have created considerable interest in the public.

Tanning Industry.—A proposal for the appointment of a peripatetic demonstration party in connection with the scheme for the development of the leather tanning industry of the province is under consideration.

195. **Boilers Act.**—Mr. T. J. Gately, Superintendent, Water Works, Delhi, continued to work as Chief Inspector of Boilers throughout the year.

196. The number of Boilers inspected and licensed during the year rose to 102. In the previous year 101 boilers were licensed and 100 inspected. Those licensed during the year 1929-30 included 100 boilers licensed and inspected during the previous year and 2 boilers brought in from outside the Province. The number of visits paid during the year was 408, the same as in the previous year. On surprise visits it was found that all the necessary repairs and renewals pointed out were attended to by the boiler-owners. Fees amounting to Rs. 6,940 were realised against Rs. 6,840 in the year 1928-29. The expenditure of the department was Rs. 3,000 which was the same as in the previous year.

197. During the year no examination for the grant of Engineers' Certificate, of Competency under the Indian Boilers Act was held in the Province. With regard to the question of holding an examination in Delhi each year, which was under consideration, the Board of Examining Engineers, Punjab, has agreed to hold special sittings at Delhi on such occasions as may be desired by the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, provided a sufficient number of candidates are forthcoming each time.

There was no accident and the rules and regulations were properly observed.

198. **Printing Presses.**—At the close of the previous year there were 111 presses in Delhi of which 25 have ceased to work. 19 new presses were opened. Thus at the end of the year under review the total number of presses was 105.

199. **Trade Unions.**—The number of unions registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act in the Province of Delhi, at the close of the year 1929-30, was 2; both were registered during the year. There was no union registered under the Act at the close of the previous year. Of the two unions in the Province the All-India Postal and R. M. S. Union (Punjab and N.-W. F. Provincial Branch), Delhi, was originally registered at Peshawar on the 19th June 1928 and was transferred during the year to this Province by the Registrar of Trade Unions, Peshawar. The total membership of the Union on the 31st March 1929 was 2,194 (including 4 females) which rose to 2,371 at the end of March 1930. The other Union, the Mehtar Labour Union, was registered in Delhi on 13th December 1929, with one Swami Rama Nand as its President. The total number of its members on the 31st March 1930 was 302.

The opening balance of the All-India Postal and R. M. S. Union (Punjab and N.-W. F. Provincial Branch), Delhi, was Rs. 8,445-2-2 and income and expenditure Rs. 8,327-2-11 and Rs. 7,468-5-10, respectively, leaving a balance of Rs. 9,303-15-3 at the close of the year. The Mehtar Labour Union has only just been founded and no information about its activities or funds, etc., is available.

The more important combinations of employees unconnected with the Act in the Delhi Province are the Delhi Provincial Postal and R. M. S. Association, the Delhi Municipal Employees' Association, the Posts and Telegraphs Audit Office Union, the North-Western Railway Workers' Union and the Delhi Cloth Mills' Union.

The Delhi Province Postal and R. M. S. Association, Delhi, is affiliated with the All-India Postal and R. M. S. Association and has about 200 members. During the year it held 5 meetings.

The Delhi Municipal Employees' Association has 280 members with Mr. Asaf Ali, Bar.-at-Law, as its President. The Association held 2 meetings during the year.

The Posts and Telegraphs Audit Office Union has 401 members against 296 members in the previous year. During the year 8 meetings of the general body and 16 meetings of the managing committee were held.

The North-Western Railway Workers' Union was opened during the year with Dewan Chaman Lal, ex-M. L. A., as its President. The membership for the Delhi Division stands at 2,600. The Union held several meetings during the year.

The Delhi Cloth Mills' Union was organised during the year 1929. The membership of the Union is confined to the workers of the Delhi Cloth and General Mills, Limited, Delhi. The Union organised two strikes at the close of the year and has gained recognition by the management of the mills.

Other important combinations are the Punjab Chamber of Commerce, the Kirana Association, the Delhi Electric Power Consumers' Association, the Delhi Iron Merchants' Association, the Delhi Piece-goods Association, the Delhi Factory Owners' Federation, the Ghalla and Bardana Committee, the Hindustani Mercantile Association, the Bankers' Association, the Tenants' Association, New-Delhi, the Khadi Association, the Delhi Hawkers' Union, the All-India Boot Merchants' Association and the Delhi Round Table.

Of these, the Punjab Chamber of Commerce had 69 members against 76 in the previous year.

The Kirana Association (189 members), the Delhi Iron Merchants' Association (23 members), and the Hindustani Mercantile Association (437 members) decided a large numbers of trade disputes.

The Delhi Electric Power Consumers' Association was registered under the Indian Companies Act in 1928 and has 128 members who are mostly corn grinders, with Mr. Asaf Ali, Bar.-at-Law, as its President. It held 22 meetings and was successful in the settlement of 24 disputes.

The Delhi Piece-goods Association has 86 members against 88 in the previous year and continued to publish a fortnightly Bulletin. It held 12 meetings against 14 in the preceding year. The Committee gave rulings on several commercial questions which were referred to it.

The Bankers' Association which regulates the Hindi Vekram Samvat Business Calendar consits of 700 members. The Association is said to have settled a large number of trade disputes.

The Tenants' Association has about 400 members with R. S. Mr. Gur Saran Das Mehta, Deputy Accountant General, Central Revenues, as its President.

The Hawkers' Union formed during the year has 680 members. The object of the Association is to protect the interests of its members especially as regards Municipal control. The working committee of the Association consists of 10 members five of whom are Hindus and five Muslims.

The Delhi Round Table Committee was organised in 1929 and aims at educating voters to derive full benefits from the local Municipal Administration.

200. **Public Works.**—The office of Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner continued to be held by Sir Alexander Rouse, Kt., C.I.E., throughout the year.

Mr. J. L. Sale, C.I.E., Superintending Engineer, II Circle, proceeded on leave out of India for seven months and 15 days with effect from the afternoon of the 10th March 1930 and the charge of the II Circle was taken over by Sardar Bahadur Teja Singh Malik, C.I.E., Executive Engineer, VI Project Division, from the same date. Mr. Mohammad Solaiman, Executive Engineer, V Project Division, held charge of the VI Project Division in addition to his own duties from the 11th March 1930 to the 31st March 1930.

Mr. H. E. Parker, Superintending Engineer, Health Services, proceeded on leave out of India for seven months and 7 days from the afternoon of the 20th March 1930. The work connected with the sanitary arrangements in the Health Circle was entrusted during the absence of Mr. Parker to Mr. F. T. Jones, M.V.O., Superintending Engineer, I Circle, and that connected with the Kilokri Pumping Station to Mr. H. J. Donkin, Superintending Engineer, Electrical and Mechanical, in addition to their own duties.

Mr. F. C. Richardson, Personal Assistant to Chief Engineer and Secretary, New Capital Committee, proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement from the service on the 17th March 1930. Mr. C. J. Harrer, Chief Superintendent, was appointed to officiate in the post in addition to his own duties pending permanent arrangements.

Mr. W. R. Mustoe, O.B.E., Superintendent, Horicultural Operations, New Delhi, proceeded on leave out of India for 5 months from 1st March 1930. Mr. E. A. Hughes, Superintendent, Gardens, was appointed to officiate in the post in addition to his own duties, during his absence.

The services of Mr. R. T. Russell, C.I.E., D.S.O., Chief Architect, were placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government with effect from the 1st March 1930 and Mr. R. M. Love, Architect, was appointed to officiate *vice* Mr. Russell.

The services of Mr. E. A. Hughes, Superintendent of the Archæological Gardens, Punjab, were obtained on loan from the Punjab Government for employment as Superintendent, Gardens, New Delhi, from the 18th November 1929.

A new construction division was created in November 1929 for the Irwin Hospital and Mr. S. F. Bett, Assistant Executive Engineer, was appointed as Executive Engineer.

201. The services of the following officers in the Department were recognised during the year ? under review by the award of British and Indian Honours as shown against each :—

(1) Mr. A. M. Rouse, C.I.E., Chief Engineer, *Knighthood.*

(2) Mr. J. L. Sale, Superintending Engineer, II Circle, *C.I.E.*

(3) Sardar Bahadur Teja Singh Malik, Executive Engineer, *C.I.E.*

(4) Mr. W. R. Mustoe, Superintendent, Horticultural Operations, *O.B.E.*

(5) Mr. A. G. Shoosmith, Architect, *O.B.E.*

(6) Mr. John Munro, Works Assistant, *M.B.E.*

(7) Mr. H. F. Wilson, Works Assistant, *M.B.E.*

The services rendered by the Architect Sir Edwin Landseer Lutyens, Kt., R.A., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., LL.D., in connection with the designing of the Viceroy's House and the New Capital were also recognised by the honour of K.C.I.E.

DELHI PROVINCE—'41'-C. W. C. ADMINISTERED BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

The expenditure incurred under this head amounted to Rs. 8,27,709 or Rs. 50,781 in excess of the figures of the previous year.

The works in progress last year have been completed with the exception of the Church at Delhi Cantonment.

The following new works were taken in hand :—

	Rs.
(*i*) Faiz Bazar Police Station	53,980
(*ii*) Preliminary work in connection with the Irwin Hospital	14,340
(*iii*) Protection of the Bela and the Grand Trunk Road from the action of the Jumna river between Metcalfe House and the E. I. Railway bridge	23,759
(*iv*) Construction of a road from the Najafgarh—Rohtak Road junction to the Sadar Bazar, Delhi	25,805

Revenue.—The revenue realised during the year under report amounted to Rs. 21,222 as detailed below :—

	Rs.
Rent of buildings	17,577
Interest on cemetery endowments	418
Sale of grass	530
Sale of trees	440
Sale of flowers and plants	332
Other items of less importance	1,925
	21,222

41-C. W. C. ADMINISTERED BY THE CHIEF ENGINEER.

The mural decorations of the Secretariat were completed. The other works mentioned below which were started last year were completed with the exception of small residual works :—

	Rs.
(1) Quarters for the Viceregal staff	4,11,124
(2) Construction of additional clerks quarters	1,28,251
(3) Heating and cooling the Secretariats	2,03,583
(4) Painting the surface of certain roads in the New Capital area	58,323
(5) Mural decoration of the Secretariat Buildings	77,891

Total outlay excluding the New Capital Project.—The works outlay incurred by the Public Works Department other than on the New Capital Project amounted to Rs. 58,29,643 or Rs. 14,757 less than the figure of the last year. The details are as follows :—

	1928-29. Rs.	1929-30. Rs.
41—Civil Works—Central, Delhi, administered by the Chief Engineer	25,09,300	27,53,810
41—C. W. C., Delhi, administered by the Chief Commissioner	7,77,000	8,27,709
41—C. W. C., Dehra Dun	6,57,900	5,33,044
41—C. W. C., Muktesar and Bareilly	1,14,900	1,13,558
50—Military Works, Delhi	7,700	5,104

	Rs.	Rs.
50—Military Works, Dehra Dun	3,600	4,326
Joint Water Board	..	8,895
New Delhi Municipal Committee	64,600	57,276
Private Bodies	58,900	1,38,809
Notified Area Committee	1,60,700	1,68,783
Posts and Telegraphs	1,68,800	1,16,918
Archæological Works	91,300	86,934
Opium Buildings	30,700	..
Miscellaneous Works	11,99,000	10,14,477
	58,44,400	58,29,643

The more important differences are explained below.

INCREASES.

41-C. W. C.-Delhi (*Chief Engineer*).—The excess expenditure of Rs. 2,44,510 is due to accelerated progress on construction of quarters for the Viceregal Staff and the arrangements for heating and cooling the Secretariats.

41-C. W. C. (*Chief Commissioner*).—The increase of Rs. 50,709 is due to more new works having been taken in hand as compared with the previous year.

Joint Water Board.—The expenditure under this head was confined to maintenance of byepass channel and river training works at Wazirabad. In the previous year this expenditure was accounted for under "Private Bodies".

Notified Area Committee and Private Bodies.—The excess expenditure of Rs. 87,992 under these heads is due to more works having been entrusted to the Public Works Department for execution.

DECREASES.

Dehra Dun.—The short expenditure of Rs. 1,24,856 is due to the fact that the Forest Research Institute project is nearing completion.

Posts and Telegraphs.—The decrease of Rs. 51,882 is due to no new works of any magnitude having been carried out by the Public Works Department.

Archæological Works.—The decrease of Rs. 4,366 is due to smaller provision in the year under report for special repairs by the Archæological Department.

Opium Buildings.—An expenditure of Rs. 3,810 only was incurred during the year. This has been classified under Miscellaneous Works amounting to Rs. 10,14,477. The decrease is due to a smaller number of works having been taken in hand as compared with the previous year.

Miscellaneous Works.—The decrease of Rs. 1,84,523 is accounted for mainly by the fact that less expenditure was incurred on the Railway Staff College, which has nearly been completed.

Establishment.—The establishment charges on Delhi works outlay of Rs. 35,81,519 amounts to Rs. 5,03,439 and represent a percentage of 14·05. The decrease in *pro-rata* distribution of establishment cost is due to larger works outlay as compared with the previous year.

Revenue.—The total revenue realised was Rs. 8,29,851 as compared with Rs. 7,26,012 during the year 1928-29. The details of the various heads from which the revenue was realized are as follows:

Details.	1928-29.	1929-30.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Rent of buildings	5,60,912	7,34,169
2. Rent of electric installation . . .	74	
3. Interest on cemetery endowments.	424	436
4. *Recoveries of expenditure*—		
(*i*) Sale of old materials	19,303	—352
(*ii* Sale of furniture	6	3,842
(*iii*) Tools and Plant including tents .	22,566	2,544
5. *Miscellaneous*—		
1. Surplus receipts from electric energy .	179	3
2. Rent of furniture	84,174	86,651
3. Rent of tents	4,383	3,225
4. Rents of Produce—		
1. Grass	} 8,192	1,634
2. Trees		837
3. Flowers and plants		455
6. Other items of less importance . .	42,765	14,255
Deduct refunds	—16,966	—17,848
Total .	7,26,012	8,29,851

Rent of buildings.—The additional income is due to realization of rent or office accommodation supplied to commercial Departments.

Recoveries of expenditure.—The variation is due to no sale of importance having been made during the year.

Miscellaneous.—The increase under rent of furniture is due to more furniture being lent on hire as compared with the previous year. The decrease under (4) rent of produce—(Grass) was due to shortage of rain.

Other items of less importance.—The increase in the previous year was due to a larger contribution having been received from the Delhi Municipality for maintenance charges of certain roads transferred to Government for maintenance from 1st April 1927.

NEW CAPITAL WORKS.

Expenditure against the New Capital Project.—This amounted to Rs. 83·7 lakhs or 29·8 lakhs more than the corresponding figure of the preceding year. The total expenditure on the project to the end of the year under report was 15,10·80 lakhs as against a total provision of Rs. 16,00·80 lakhs to which the revised project estimate figure was subsequently raised, thus leaving 90 lakhs to be spent.

The receipts realized amounted to Rs. 95·17 lakhs as compared with the provision of Rs. 99·35 lakhs in the estimate.

The establishment entertained by the Public Works Department accounted for Rs. 17·40 lakhs of which 10·67 lakhs represented the share debitable to the New Capital Project or 14·6 per cent. of the works outlay of 73 lakhs.

The Viceroy's House.—His Excellency entered into occupation of the Viceroy's House on December 23rd, 1929.

The wiring work with the exception of that for the roof fountain pumps was completed, and the electric light fittings received and installed except in the Portico and Durbar Hall degagements for which designs are being prepared by Sir Edwin Lutyens.

Secretariats.—Extensions to the North Block sanctioned during 1928-29 were completed, and five additional heating and cooling plants were placed in operation.

Other Buildings—War Memorial Arch.—The building was completed but certain decorative work and the inscriptions remained to be done.

Commander-in-Chief's House.—His Excellency entered into occupation in December 1929.

Residential Buildings.—Work on the supplementary scheme for bungalows and quarters for officials was nearly completed at the end of the year.

Central Press.—Good progress was maintained on the scheme.

Electric Light and Power.—Power Station.—The new 3000 kilowatt turboalternator and the new boiler were received and erection put in hand.

City Extension Area.—Plans and estimates for a new sub-station and distribution scheme for the City Extension Area were prepared.

Road Lighting.—This kept pace with the development of the New City.

Unfiltered Water Supply, Roads General Lay-out.—Progress on roads surface treatment was maintained.

Proposals were considered to extend the unfiltered water supply, which as far as the original scheme is concerned, was practically completed.

Sewage disposal and Sewerage.—The pumping plant worked satisfactorily and supplied an average of about 6 million gallons of sewage per day to the cultivators for irrigation.

Domestic Water Supply.—The Water Board works maintained an average supply of nearly 8½ million gallons per day to the constituent bodies concerned.

The construction of an iron main to replace the masonry conduit from Idgah to Talkatora and a reservoir at Jhandawala was sanctioned during the year and orders for the necessary pipes were placed.

Private enterprise, Connaught Place (D Circus).—The year marked appreciable progress. Three more blocks of shops at Connaught Place (D Circus) were erected and the remaining blocks had to be completed by the end of 1930. The demands for shops sites are many and it is contemplated to dispose of sites in the outer ring of the circus in the winter of 1930-31. The Burmah Shell Company erected and completed an imposing double-storied building just outside the circus, the building being finished in tile bricks with stone finish.

Theatre Building.—Negotiations with regard to the leasing of a site for a theatre building in New Delhi were completed and the plans for the proposed building approved. The site reserved for the purpose measures 3·44 acres and is situated in a prominent position facing the public gardens at "D" Circus. The lessee proposes to equip the site with a spacious and elaborate building at an estimated cost of approximately six lakhs of rupees, which will provide besides the theatre a Cinema and Rink Hall with gardens, shops, etc.

Ruling Chiefs' site.—Of the Ruling Chiefs who are building, the Jind State completed their premises on Lytton Road and the stone buildings of Baroda opposite the Hyderabad house progressed rapidly.

Garage Sites.—A garage was built on the Mutiny Memorial Road towards the Ridge and will fill a long-felt want.

Religious, Educational and Philanthropic Institutions.—Sites were allotted for the Red Cross Society, the Lady Minto's Nursing Association, the Modern School and the Lady Hardinge Serai.

The Red Cross site is next to the Council Chamber on Parliament Street and the building has since been completed. The Lady Minto's institution will be on the North Avenue near the Viceroy's House. The Modern School is placed on Barakhamba Road while the Lady Hardinge Serai will be close to the New Delhi Rai way Station.

Civil Aerodrome.—The Civil Aerodrome in New Delhi near Safdar Jang was in continuous use during the winter of 1929-30. It has since been equipped with a Petrol bulk installation of the Burmah Shell Oil Storage and Distribution Company, Limited. Delhi. A direction finding Wireless Station in connection with this Aerodrome has also been provided and a suitable site for the purpose has been made over to the Posts and Telegraphs Department in this vicinity.

The Standing Finance Committee sanctioned the appointment of a whole-time Land and Development Officer and a Chairman for the New Delhi Municipal Committee who will also act as Senior Land and Development Officer. The work during the year under review was conducted by the Executive Engineer of the Public Works Department and the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner in the Public Works Department.

202. **Arboriculture.**—No change took place in the agency for the administrative control of arboricultural and horticultural operations.

Afforestation.—The expenditure on the afforestation of the Northern Ridge amounted to Rs. 3,113 and on the Southern Ridge to Rs. 6,560. Rs. 3,300 were spent in maintaining the tan track in the latter area. The failure of the monsoon for three successive years did not allow any appreciable extension in planting or sowing during the year under review.

Roadside Arboriculture.—Provincial Roads.—Generally speaking, although the progress received a decided check by the severe frost of January and February 1929, permanent damage is not as great as was at first feared. On the Meerut road the damage was negligible as with the exception of a small portion of mile 5, the soi is uniformly good and the trees are for the most part established and growing well. The expenditure on arboriculture was Rs. 9,360 and the income Rs. 655.

In New Delhi the damage due to lopping of branches of trees to provide fodder for animals was fairly extensive. Neem trees suffered most. Replacements were made where necessary and are progressing. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 6,077.

Notified Area Committee, Civil Lines.—Roadside arboriculture was limited to the planting of a few young trees in old avenues.

Municipal Committee, Delhi.—Not much progress was made in the city arboriculture. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,446.

Horticulture—Government Gardens.—The Government Gardens controlled by the Public Works Department are the grounds surrounding the Old Secretariat, Metcalfe House and Alipore House, the Darbar Amphitheatre, Old Viceregal Lodge grounds, the Rajpur Nursery, Nicholson Cemetery, Rajpur Cemetery, St. James' Church Compound, Government bungalow compounds within the Notified Area, the open grass spaces surrounding the quarters on the Mall Road and at Timarpur, and the Fort Military Bela land. The arboricultural work controlled by the Public Works Department consists of the avenues on the Rohtak, Najafgarh, Palam, Grand Trunk to Karnal, Meerut and Amphitheatre roads which, together with several short lengths of avenues on minor roads, total 62 miles in all. In addition there are the Palace Garden, Delhi Fort and the King Edward VII Memorial Garden.

In the gardens surrounding the Old Secretariat, Metcalfe House, and Alipore House there is little to comment on as the year's work consisted of maintenance only.

King Edward Memorial Garden.—The King Edward VII Memorial Garden had on the whole a successful year. There was a scarcity of water during the period between the early cessation of the monsoon rains and the first cold weather rainfall, due to the heavy consumption of water on the Delhi Gate sports grounds, but good and well distributed winter rain relieved the situation and kept the garden green and attractive throughout the cold weather. The expenditure on maintenance was Rs. 4,035.

Darbar Amphitheatre.—At the Darbar Amphitheatre distinct progress has been made although results would have been far better had favourable rains been experienced. The scheme of planting is a limited one on account of bad soil conditions and absence of irrigation. With a soil so badly salt-impregnated progress in growth depends very largely on good monsoon rains, and as the two last monsoons have been partial failures, growth has been slower than would have occurred with more favourable weather.

The ecclesiastical charge consisting of the Nicholson Cemetery, Rajpur Cemetery, and St. James' Church Compound, were maintained to the usual standard, no alteration being made during the year under review.

The expenditure on gardens and open spaces was Rs. 24,829 and the income Rs. 2,610.

Palace Gardens.—In the Palace Garden, Delhi Fort, no alterations of importance were made during the year. The manuring of the grass plots was completed and there is a corresponding improvement in the quality of the lawns. The garden had a successful year, the former high standard of upkeep being well maintained. The expenditure was Rs. 4,113.

Municipal Gardens.—In the Queen's Gardens two consecutive poor monsoons and consequent diversion of the garden canal supply to agricultural crops has left the garden the worse for two seasons of drought. With the help of the electric pump it was possible to keep the Floral Garden in condition till cold weather rains brought relief and matters generally improved.

In the Roshanara Garden the removal of bulrushes and lotus from the lake, as recommended by the Malaria Commission, has much detracted from its natural beauty.

The Daryagunj Pardah Garden calls for few remarks, the garden on account of Baby Welfare Week partaking more of the nature of an exhibition ground than a garden, and any attempts at improvements are usually neutralized by the erection of buildings of a semi-permanent nature for demonstration purposes during Baby Week.

The expenditure on the garden was Rs. 21,531. The income was Rs. 2,720.

Notified Area Gardens.—In the Kudsia Garden the grass on the Alkali areas bordering the Alipur Road has considerably deteriorated and in patches has completely died out.

The Nicholson Garden suffered from adverse weather effects in the same way as the Kudsia, but being less troubled with alkali deposits the damage was not so marked.

On the Nicholson and Mori Gate Maidans the Sports grounds were maintained at a high level of efficiency.

The expenditure on gardens and open grassed spaces was Rs. 15,029 and the income Rs. 1,701, chiefly from grass and fruit.

CHAPTER IV.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

203. **Revenue and Expenditure.**—There has been no change in the system of audit and check during the year under report. The Central Accounts Officer (Public Works Department), New Delhi, deals with the accounts of the Public Works Department, while the Pay and Accounts Officer, Delhi, deals with the accounts of the Delhi Administration.

The income of the Delhi Area was as follows :—

	1928-29.	1929-30.
	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	3,49,452	2,67,059
Excise	9,46,400	9,77,031
Stamps	7,18,692	7,50,892
Registration	49,046	52,179
Irrigation, etc.	568	19
Administration of Justice	50,713	38,361
Jails	16,255	21,136
Police	28,302	32,876
Education	49,550	56,115
Medical	19,360	20,318
Public Health	11,996	7,645
Agriculture	5,044	4,529
Miscellaneous Departments	20,792	21,389
Miscellaneous sale of lands and other income	2,13,185	1,73,388
	24,79,355	24,22,937

A decrease of Rs. 56,418.

Important variations under the several heads are explained below :—

Land Revenue.—The decrease of Rs. 82,393 is mainly due to scarcity of rain.

Excise.—The increase of Rs. 30,631 is mainly due to more adjustments on account of duty on liquor exported from De hi to the Punjab during 1929-30.

Stamps.—The increase of Rs. 32,200 is mainly due to the increase in the sale of Judicial and Non-Judicial stamps.

Administration of Justice.—The decrease of Rs. 12,352 is due to the following causes :—

(1) Less receipts under Magisterial fees and Record office fees.

(2) More refunds.

Jails.—Increase of Rs. 4,881 is due to increase under Jail Manufactures.

Police.—The increase of Rs. 4,574 is due to more receipts on account of registration of motor vehicles.

Education.—The increase of Rs. 6,565 is due to a larger number of candidates appearing at the examination held by the Board of Secondary Education.

Public Health.—The decrease of Rs. 4,351 is a matter of accounts.

Miscellaneous.—The decrease of Rs. 39,797 is mainly due to the fact that during 1928-29 the receipts on account of sale of land and over-due premium were exceptionally heavy.

The expenditure under the Delhi Area Grant was as follows :—

	1928-29.	1929-30.
	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	58,015	66,235
Excise	3,67,635	3,65,978
Stamps	31,888	9,625
Forest	8,895	9,617
Registration	3,925	3,908
Minor Irrigation	1,646	2,194
General Administration	3,71,400	3,83,439
Administration of Justice	2,50,428	2,56,564
Jail	1,40,716	1,50,982
Police	9,49,849	9,95,078
Ecclesiastical	18,204	19,177
Political	9,281	12,598
Education	9,19,276	9,40,082
Medical	5,31,666	5,56,572
Public Health	1,96,009	1,84,129
Agriculture	52,052	60,020
Industries	25,243	27,099
Miscellaneous Department	3,256	3,186
Civil Works	5,000	..
Miscellaneous contributions (Notified Area Committee, Copying Agency, etc.)	3,64,058	3,62,818
	43,08,442	44,09,301

or an increase of Rs. 1,00,859.

The main variations are explained below :—

Land Revenue.—The increase of Rs. 8,220 is due to increased law charges on civil suits against defaulters.

Stamps.—The decrease of Rs. 22,263 is a matter of accounts.

General Administration.—The increase of Rs. 12,039 is due to the payment of special pay to the Personal Assistant to Chief Engineer for doing the work of Land and Deve opment Officer and to increased expenditure under contingencies.

Administration of Justice.—The increase of Rs. 6,136 is due to the appointment of an additional Sub-Judge.

Jails.—The increase of Rs. 10,266 is due to increased expenditure under "Miscellaneous Services and Supplies" as the average number of prisoners in 1929-30 was more than in the year 1928-29.

Police.—The excess of Rs. 45,229 is due to the appointment of a Special Superintendent of Police and increase in the strength of the Delhi Police Force.

Political.—The excess of Rs. 3,317 is due to the following reasons :—

(1) during a portion of the year 1929-30 two probationers remained under training and (2) adjustment of contribution for passages.

Education.—The increase of Rs. 20,806 is partly due to (1) an increase of Rs. 12,000 in the maintenance grants to aided schools, (2) a greater number of candidates appearing at the examination of the Board of Secondary Education.

Medical.—The increase of Rs. 24,906 is due to the payment of a grant-in-aid to the Lady Hardinge Medical College for the construction of X-Ray buildings.

Public Health.—The decrease of Rs. 11,880 is due to the rise in the grant paid to the Delhi Joint Water Board during 1928-29 under Section 13 of the Joint Water Board Act.

Agriculture.—The increase of Rs. 7,968 is due to increased expenditure under (1) Grant for arboriculture, (2) Cost of medicines and other contingent expenditure and (3) Temporary establishment.

Civil Works.—No grant adjustable under this head was paid during 1929-30.

204. The figures of income and expenditure relating to Delhi included in the All-India demands are as follows :—

	1928-29. Rs.	1929-30. Rs.
Income.		
Taxes on Income	10,42,268	11,40,323
Stationery and Printing	2,815	8,329
	10,43,083	11,48,652
Expenditure.		
Taxes on Income	65 501	68,236
Stationery and Printing	1,786	3,808
	67,287	72,044

205. The income obtained under head—XXX Civil Works is reported to be :—

	Rs.
Receipts—Provincial	21,222
Central	8,08,629
	8,29,851

against Rs, 7,26,012 in 1928-29. For explanation of increase please see paragraph dealing with Public Works Department report.

206. The expenditure on Civil Works was :—

	Rs.
Provincial	12,33,906
Central	31,54,581
	43,88,487

as compared with Rs. 38,85,768 in the previous year. The increase of Rs. 5,02,719 is due to (1) grants-in-aid amounting to Rs. 3,00,000 to the Delhi Municipal Committee for improvement of city water mains and slum areas and to the increased expenditure on Major works, the principal item being the cost of furnishing the residence of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

207. To sum up, the total revenue obtained in 1929-30 amounted to Rs. 44,01,440 as compared with Rs. 42,48,450 in the previous year and the expenditure to Rs. 88,69,832 as compared with Rs. 82,61,497 in 1928-29.

The latest appropriation report is that for the accounts for 1928-29. The accounts of the Delhi Area Grant show a total grant of Rs. 44,00,800 against which Rs. 43,06,231 were spent or a net saving of Rs. 94,569.

208. In addition to the above, an expenditure of Rs. 65,501 was incurred against a total grant of Rs. 64,200, under grant No. 17 Taxes on Income. The figures of grant and expenditure relating to other Demands were as follows :—

Head of Service.	Grant. Rs.	Expenditure. Rs.
Currency	10,000	16,479
Territorial and Political	51,000	49,020
Superannuation allowances and pensions	3,26,860	3,12,326
Stationery and Printing	3,400	1,786
	3,91,260	3,79,611

209. Excise.—*Revenue.*—The gross revenue from VI Excise during 1929-30, inc uding the realisations by book transfer from the Punjab and United Provinces, amounted to Rs. 9,99,493, as against Rs. 9,51,204 during 1928-29. The cash receipts amounted to Rs. 6,22,291-4-0, as against Rs. 5,38,370 in 1928-29, showing an increase of Rs. 83,921; and the adjustments by "Book Transfer" on account of still head duty stood at Rs. 3,77,202, as against Rs. 4,12,834 in the preceding year, showing a fall of Rs. 5,631.

The increase of Rs. 83,921 in the cash receipts is due to the increase in revenue derived from license fees for sale of foreign liquor and country spirit, amounting to Rs. 16,846, and Rs. 22,791, respectively, and to the increase of Rs. 51,195 obtained from hemp drugs. In case of license fees for sale of liquor, the better sales of 1928-29 formed the basis of assessment of fees for foreign liquor licenses, and in case of country spirit shops gave rise to keen competition amongst the bidders at the Excise auctions who anticipated still higher profits in 1929-30. The increase under hemp drugs is accounted for by the better sales of charas. Indeed, the progressively increasing revenue from this source since the reduction in its duty to Rs. 20 per seer has been a source of unabating satisfaction regarding the success of the measure. The realisations from opium show a fall of Rs. 7,120, due to lesser sales and decrease in license fees.

The still head duty realised by Book Adjustments records a further reduction of Rs. 35,631 after the fall reported for 1928-29 and is due to the decrease in the consumption of country spirits referred to later.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure under 6 Excise amounted to Rs. 3,65,968, as against Rs. 3,67,634, in the preceding year. Excluding the annual compensatory assignments amounting to Rs. 3,12,000 fixed in favour of the Punjab and the United Provinces, and the payments on account of analysis of Excise samples amounting to Rs. 393-12-0 in 1929-30, and Rs. 285 in 1928-29, the expenditure during the two years stood at Rs. 53,574 and 55,349 respectively. The decrease of Rs. 1,775 during the year under review is due mainly to the reduction of Rs. 1,575 in the cost price of Excise opium, as fixed at the Ghazipur factory. The payments on account of salaries and allowances also show a reduction of Rs. 396, balanced by an increase of Rs. 206 paid on account of Excise rewards.

Demand and Collections.—The total demand of the year including the balance outstanding from previous years stood at Rs. 6,21,460 as against Rs. 5,33,025 in 1928-29, and the collections made during the year against current demand at Rs. 5,57,220, as against Rs. 4,74,460, during the preceding year.

Rs. 63,910 represent advance collections made in previous years on account of the demand for the year under review, as against

Rs. 65,071 collected in advance during 1929-30 for the succeeding year. A sum of Rs. 220 has had to be shown as outstanding from previous years. The defaulter is reported to possess no property, and efforts at realisation of the sum, therefore, have proved unsuccessful up-to-date. The only arrear for 1929-30 is Rs. 110-11-0 due from the Modern Chemical Works on account of their contribution towards the cost of supervision by the Excise staff. The amount could not be realised during the year owing to the reverses in business sustained by the firm.

Number of Excise Shops.—The number of licenses issued for the vend of different exciseable articles decreased from 303 to 294. The small decrease is due to variations in temporary occasional licenses, and calls for no remarks.

Consumption of foreign liquor.—The following table compares the sales, who esale and retail, of imported spirits in 1929-30 with those in 1928-29.

	Wholesale in Gallons.			Retail sale in Gallons.		
	Wines.	Spirits.	Beer.	Wines.	Spirits.	Beer.
1929-30	6,961	20,420	1,79,297	3,315	15,612	74,723
1928-29	8,339	20,440	1,74,581	4,678	15,453	60,991

The sales of wine show a decrease of 1,378 gallons in case of wholesale, and 1,368 gallons in case of retail, due to larger imports direct from abroad in the former case, and to the replacement of wines by beer in the latter. This last also accounts for the increase of 13,732 gallons in retail sale of beer during the year under review. The increase of 4,713 Gallons in wholesale is attributed to Messrs. Bhola Ram and Sons having obtained the agency of Messrs. Cutler and Palmer for the sale of their brands also at Meerut.

The variations in consumption of spirits are immaterial and call for no remarks.

Consumption of Country Spirits.—The variation in the consumption of country spirits in 1929-30 over those in 1928-29 are shown below :—

Country Spirit.

	1928-29.	1929-30.	+ / —
Plain	16,615	17,410·2	+795·2
Spiced	16,035	14,196	—1,839
Total	32,650	31,606·2	—1,043·8

On the whole, there is a decrease of 1,839 gallons as compared with the sales of 1928-29. It should be noticed, however, that the sale of plain quantity shows an increase, counterbalanced by the fall in the spiced variety, which costs more and suits comparatively refined tastes. The general economic depression and the limited purchasing power of the people are presumed to be responsible for this.

Imports of Indian made spirits from the Punjab and the United Provinces.—The following table shows the imports of spirits and the duty realised thereon :—

	Punjab.				United Provinces.			
	Proof Gallons (L. P.).	Duty.			Proof Gallons.	Duty.		
		Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
Country spirit	33,274·2	3,32,742	0	0	..	..		
Indian made foreign spirit	125	2,187	8	0	1,712·1	29,105	8	5
Rectified spirit	..	..			29·7	647	11	0
Beer	63,585	31,792	8	0	..	..		

In addition to the duty paid on 29·7 L. P. gallons shown above, 497·5 gallons of Rectified Spirit were imported free of duty—298·4 gallons by the Modern Chemical Works and the Tibbia College for manufacture of medicines and research work, and 199·1 gallons for use of the hospitals and dispensaries in the Province. Similarly, 12·7 L. P. gallons of Rum were issued to hospitals and dispensaries free of duty, while 1,712·1 L. P. gallons of Indian-made foreign spirit realised a duty of Rs. 29,105-8-0.

Re-exports of Indian made foreign spirits.—1,643 L. P. gallons of country spirit, and 165·1 Gallons of Indian made foreign spirit, were re-exported to certain districts of the Punjab, involving Rs. 16,430, and Rs. 2,844-9-0, respectively, on account of duty credited to the Punjab Government.

No excisable articles were issued to any of the Indian States during the year under review.

Incidence of taxation.—The incidence of taxation as from "duty" and "Vend fee" on country spirit, per London proof gallon, and on opium and hemp drugs per seer, is shown in the following table :—

	1929-30.			1928-29.
	Duty.	Vend fee.	Total.	
Country spirit per L. P. Gallon	10·00	6·47	16·47	15·57
Opium per seer	47·56	41·75	89·31	85·57
Charas per seer	20·00	19·38	39·38	33·65
Bhang per seer	0·15	4·12	4·27	6·01

Country spirit, opium and charas show an increase in taxation over the preceding year. The increase from country spirit is due to increase in license fees, accompanied by a decrease in sales which also applies in the case of opium. The increase from charas is due to increase in license fees. The decreased taxation from Bhang is due to fall in license fees, accompanied by increase in sales.

Excise Advisory Committee.—The Advisory Committee on Excise affairs held its sitting in January 1930. It was resolved that the experiment of conferring the powers of an Excise Officer on a member of the temperance society be repeated this year. The proposal was accepted by the Local Government and Mir Mohd. Hussain has accordingly been invested with the powers for six months, with effect from 15th June 1930. Some more suggestions relating to reduction in the number of country liquor shops, elimination of the sale of quarter bottles, and preferential treatment to local men for Excise Licenses, were discussed, but were, eventually, not pressed further, being considered unsuitable for adoption.

The existing number of liquor, opium and hemp drug shops is considered sufficient to meet the requirements of the public.

Consumption of opium and issues from the treasury.—

	1929-30.	1928-29.	+ / —
	Seers.	Seers.	
Opium	1,562	1,698	—136

There is a decrease in consumption of opium during the year under review, attributed partly to the declining practice of dosing babies with the drug, and partly to the variations in the influx of people from United Provinces, who carry back with them some of the drug, owing to the higher price prevailing in their province. The recorded consumption noted above works out to an average consumption of 32 and 34 seers per 10,000 of the population, respectively, in 1929-30 and 1928-29. The result, in so far as it may be held to indicate a decline in the habit of administering opium to children, is gratifying, and also corresponds more closely to the Government of India standard of average consumption of 30 seers per 10,000 of the population.

Consumption of Charas and Bhang.—The year under review shows an increase in consumption both of Charas and Bhang, as shown below :—

	1929-30	1928-29.	+ / —
Charas	3,994	2,635	+1,359
Bhang	2,221	1,939	+282

The oft repeated cause of the increase in the former lies in the reduction in its duty to Rs. 20 per seer with effect from 16th July 1928, and the consequent replacement of illicit by licit charas. There is still margin for expansion in sales, although it has been decided, in accordance with the wishes of the United Provinces Government, not to allow the charas sales in Delhi during 1930-31 to exceed 3,970 seers.

The increase of 282 seers under Bhang makes up only partially the decrease of 458 seers brought about in the preceding year, and *does not* call for remarks.

Cocaine.—The sales of Cocaine show a decline, from 6,880 seers in 1928-29 to 2,745 seers in 1929-30, due, it is reported, to the direct imports by the Chief Medical Officer from abroad, and to the lesser supplies to the adjoining Punjab districts and Indian States during the year.

Seizure of the contraband drugs and working of the Excise and Opium Acts.—The seizure of contraband Cocaine, Charas, and Opium during 1929-30 and the preceding two financial years is shown below :—

	1927-28.			1928-29.			1929-30.		
Cocaine	oz.	grs.		oz.	grs.		oz.	grs.	
	210	54·3		40	0		52	108	
Charas	mds.	srs.		mds.	srs.		mds.	srs.	
	4	15		1	10		4	37	
Opium	mds.	srs.	chks.	mds.	srs.	chks.	mds.	srs.	chks.
	0	38	6	0	6	0	0	0	4

The arrests and convictions during the year under review numbered 90 and 66, as against 161 and 124, respectively, in the preceding year ; but the quantity of the contraband seized during the same period increased by 12 oz. 108 grs. in case of Cocaine, and 3 mds. 27 srs. in case of Charas. As reported last year, it was a gratifying feature that some of the principal agents in the illicit trade were arrested. Certain raids resulted in the arrest and conviction of some of the principal suppliers of Charas. As a result, Delhi is reported to have lost, for the time being at least, much of its importance as a chief distributing centre for Charas to south India.

Some important seizures of contraband cocaine, amounting in one case to 96½ tolas, are reported during the year. The effect, coupled with the big hauls of the drug reported from the Calcutta Customs, is reported to be the rise in price to double that prevailing

during the preceeding year. It is even reported that in certain cases the white powder seized, proved, on analysis, to be pure Novocaine or Antipyrin.

Results of new measures.—The introduction of quarter bottles and the sealed bottle system for retail vend of country spirit for consumption off premises have proved successful, the former in eliminating rowdyism in licensed shops, and the latter against illicit sale of country spirit by petty soda water sellers. The retail sale price of plain country spirit, opium, and charas have been fixed, which has helped against illicit distillation and smuggling of opium and charas. Opium smuggling in the province is reported to be insignificant at present, and the 20 rupees duty on charas leaves no room for its illicit supply. The cocaine habit is, of course, hard to eradicate. However, striking at the source of supply, as mentioned previously, has had good results in combating the evil.

Co-operation between Police and the Excise.—Co-operation between the Police and the Excise staff has been satisfactorily maintained.

210. **Copying Agency.**—No new agency was opened during the year under review.

The statement below shows the income and expenditure of each agency during 1929-30 :—

	Income.	Expenditure.	More + or Less —
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Deputy Commissioner	42,603	41,979	+624
District Judge	5,795	6,193	—398
Judge, Small Cause Court	6,085	5,836	+249

211. **Stamps.**—The receipts from Judicial and Non-Judicial stamps under the Court Fees and Stamps Acts during the year 1929-30, and the previous year are shown in the following table :—

	1928-29.	1929-30.
	Rs.	Rs.
Court Fees	4,52,977	4,69,916
Non-Judicial Impressed Stamps	2,11,610	2,35,735
Hundis and Inland Bills of Exchange	23,812	18,643
Foreign Bill Stamps	30,132	23,195
Share Transfer Stamps	1,836	1,220
Sale of plain paper	2,850	..
Other Stamps and Miscellaneous receipts	19,035	22,678
Gross receipts	7,42,252	7,71,387
Charges (refund, discount, etc.)	30,329	27,142
Net receipts	7,11,923	7,44,245

212. The increase of Rs. 16,939 in the sale of Court Fee Stamps was due to an increase in civil litigation arising from failure to fulfil contracts. The increase of Rs. 24,125 in the sale of Impressed Stamps was due to a rise in the number of mortgage and sale deeds. The decrease of Rs. 5,169 in the sale of Hundi Stamps was due to a sense of insecurity and uncertainty in the internal trade. The decrease of Rs. 6,937 under sale of Foreign Bill Stamps was due to a decrease in the imports and exports. The decrease of Rs. 616 in the sale of share transfer stamps was due to a rise in the value of the share of local mills on account of which there were fewer transfers of shares. Transactions relating to plain paper are now adjusted under "Printing and Stationery", hence they have been omitted from the statistical returns relating to "Stamps".

213. Receipts under the head "other Stamps and Miscellaneous" consist of :—

	Rs.
Impressed stamps as defined in Section 2 (13) (a) of Stamp Act	19,532
Notarial stamps	1,680
Miscellaneous receipts	1,466
Total . . .	22,678

214. The increase of income amounting to Rs. 7,636 under Impressed Stamps, as compared with that in 1928-29 (Rs. 11,896), was mainly due to a larger demand for stamped agreement forms used in the hire purchase system. The decrease of Rs. 1,460 in the sale of Notarial Stamps was due to a decrease in the number of cases in which the banks got their bills noted. The fall in income under miscellaneous receipts in the year under review, as compared with that in 1928-29 (Rs. 3,999), is due to the fact that in 1928-29, a larger number of unstamped and insufficiently stamped documents was presented at the collectorate. The variation in the figures on account of Court fees due or originally realized on the valuations of the applications for Probate and Letters of Administration (Rs. 5,376 against Rs. 518 in 1928-29) was due to the receipt of a larger number of applications of greater value.

There was no prosecution under the Stamp Act.

Duty and penalty amounting to Rs. 1,137 were levied by Courts and Collectors in 91 cases of insufficiently stamped instruments, as compared with Rs. 3,822 recovered in 72 cases in the previous year.

Stamping Centre.—The total income realized from the sale of special adhesive stamps was Rs. 18,845, as compared with Rs. 11,740 in the previous year. Income realized from one anna impressions on receipts amounted to Rs. 3-2-0 only. The expenditure incurred on establishment and contingencies amounted to Rs. 684, against Rs. 686 in the previous year.

CHAPTER V.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

215. **Public Health.**—*General.*—1929 was an unhealthy year in Delhi Province. The death rate, 36·79, compared with 29·21 per 1,000 in 1928, shows an increase of 7·58 per 1,000. This was the highest death rate recorded in any Indian province and is a matter for serious consideration for the province containing the Capital of India. The birth rate was 47·89 which is also the highest.

Mortality.—The increased death rate was chiefly caused by an outbreak of enteric fever in Delhi City in the summer months (1,046 deaths) and by a marked increase in mortality from dysentery and diarrhœa. These three diseases are preventible but while the present unsatisfactory condition of the water supply in the city and the most insanitary system of dumping night-soil outside the city walls, exist, little improvement can be expected. These defects have been previously commented on.

As usual "Fevers" accounted for the highest death rate, 16·85 per mille (13·07 in 1928).

Malaria.—Incidence of malaria was low, due chiefly to the fact that, as occurred in 1929, the rainfall was again well below normal. The large problems in anti-malarial measures mentioned in the report for 1928 are still to be undertaken. In the latter part of the year the Malaria Commission of the League of Nations visited Delhi. The members of the Commission were in complete agreement with the major anti-malarial measures which have already been submitted to Government for the Delhi area. With the funds at his disposal the Assistant Director of Public Health carried out various minor anti-malarial works which were productive of much benefit. It is at present proposed that the first duty of the Anti-Malarial Engineer who is about to be employed by the Malaria Survey of India will be to supervise and direct the preventive works for Delhi which have been recommended. It is hoped that funds will be available for this purpose.

Plague.—One imported fatal case of plague was reported in Delhi City ; the rest of the province was completely free from plague throughout the year. The energetic work of the anti-plague staff is illustrated by the destruction of over 300,000 rats, more than double the number destroyed in 1928. Out of 27,326 rats examined for plague in Delhi city, none was found infected with plague. Although plague has decreased throughout India, there is little doubt that the energy shown by the anti-plague staff in their

campaign and the continuity of the destructive efforts contributed very appreciably to the complete freedom of the province from plague. As remarked in the report for 1928, the failure of the Municipality of Delhi City to continue the scheme for providing rat-proof godowns, must seriously handicap the efforts of the anti-plague staff to prevent the spread of this disease, should epidemic plague again appear in the city.

Cholera.—193 deaths, of which 98 were in the city, occurred during the year (34 in 1928). The rate per 1,000 was ·38 as against ·09, the quinquennial mean.

Cholera, which was present in the neighbouring provinces, was imported into the city and later appeared in the rural areas where several villages were attacked. Mass inoculation in the latter areas, with disinfection of all wells, soon got the epidemic in check. The congested areas of the city were chiefly affected. Most of the attacks in the province occurred in May, June, August and September.

Small-pox.—A marked decrease in the incidence of this disease is shown (236 deaths against 514 in 1928). The vaccination statistics are satisfactory.

Tuberculosis.—Deaths from tuberculosis in Delhi City numbered 741, an increase of 173. Of this number 537 occurred among females and 204 among males. The large percentage amongst females is no doubt due to the *purdah* system and to the insanitary and congested housing conditions.

It is a matter for regret that owing to financial stringency the tuberculosis clinic which was proposed by the Health Officer could not be started. Little improvement can be expected while the congested state of much of the city exists.

Rural Circles.—8,354 births and 5,559 deaths were recorded, giving a birth rate of approximately 42 per thousand and a death rate of approximately 28. The chief recorded causes of death were fevers, respiratory diseases, dysentery and diarrhœa. Almost a third of the total recorded deaths occurred in children under one year of age and almost a half in children under five. The infantile mortality rate was 180 per thousand births; as pointed out by the Assistant Director of Public Health, these figures show the great need for child welfare work. There was no plague during the year, but between April 23rd and July 16th 141 cases of cholera with 64 deaths were reported. This epidemic was most severe in the village of Zamarudpur, situated practically within the sewage farm area, where between June 7th and June 12th there were 42 cases and 20 deaths. During this outbreak the disease was so virulent that some of the patients died within two and a half hours. 155 deaths from small-pox were recorded but there is reason for believing that this figure exaggerates the incidence of the disease. Malaria is being studied by ascertaining spleen rates in each of the 304 villages twice

yearly, by a system of reporting fever cases and by the collection and identification of mosquitoes. The fever death rate for the year is the lowest recorded since 1924. Assistance has been given to the Public Health staff by the educational authorities, Co-operative Society, Boy Scouts Association and village sanitary committees.

Medical Inspection of School Children.—During the year between seventy and eighty per cent. of the children attending the urban and rural schools were examined, and between twenty and thirty per cent. of those examined were found to have minor defects which were brought to the notice of the teachers. About one-half of the children examined were found to be suffering from disease or defects sufficiently severe to require treatment, but arrangements for providing such treatment have not yet been completed. Although it is recognised that private practitioners, dispensaries, civil hospitals and the school medical officers have done a great deal towards providing treatment, much still remains to be done before the full benefits of medical inspection can be obtained for the children.

The idea of preventive medicine on a large scale by the examination of children, to detect and treat the early stages of disease, is comparatively new and its progress must be slow, until parents and teachers realise that knowledge without the health to bring it to work is of little benefit to any boy. That this conception is gaining ground is shown by the promise given in two urban schools to provide means of treatment on their premises. When this has been accomplished there should be a great improvement, not only in the health of the children but in the benefit they derive from their studies. While many of the high and middle schools are housed in suitable buildings, a large number of the primary schools are said to be overcrowded, ill-lit, ill-ventilated and insanitary. To alleviate this overcrowding and lack of sanitation in the rural schools, the District Board has drawn up a five years programme for the provision of *pucca* school buildings, on a standard plan.

Maternity and Child Welfare.—Satisfactory progress in this important branch of public health work was made during the year. Seven welfare centres, financed by the New Delhi Municipality, supervised by a Lady Superintendent and staffed by nurse *dais* were working in New Delhi. These centres serve more especially the large labour colonies in the area. Three rural centres worked during the year; but owing to want of money the extension of work in rural areas was not as great as was expected or desired. One of these was inaugurated owing to the generosity of a citizen of New Delhi. Although all these three centres were not working throughout the year, nearly 300 maternity cases were supervised by their staffs. From the three centres in the Notified Area Civil Lines, over eleven thousand house-to-house visits were made and 102 maternity cases attended. In Delhi city, the five centres working under the Lady Superintendent were staffed by 9 Indian lady health visitors, 7

qualified *dais* and 4 nurses. The training of *dais* is an important part of the work of the Delhi city scheme. 114 *dais* were under training in the five centres during the year.

The remarks of the Assistant Director of Public Health, Delhi Province, in his report should appeal to all those who are helping in maternity and child welfare work, for he stresses the need of quality as against quantity and the necessity for continually criticising the work done in order to prevent its deterioration.

Delhi City Municipality.—The Medical Officer of Health has again submitted a full and informative report on which he is to be congratulated. The birth rate (54·80) is remarkably high—the highest ever recorded in the city. There were 290 still-births reported as compared with 280 in 1928. The infantile mortality rate, 258·64, is very high, the highest since 1926. The greatest number of infants died in April and May, when the temperature was high and dust storms very frequent; in 1928 the greatest number died in January. Typhoid fever was reported as the cause of 1,046 deaths of which 529 were verified. The Medical Officer of Health again draws attention to the highly insanitary condition of the sewers and water pipes and describes how good filtered water becomes dangerously contaminated by being carried in leaking pipes close to leaking drains and sewers. This is an obvious cause of the large number of deaths from typhoid fever. The success of the campaign against plague should encourage the Delhi Municipality to get their water and drain pipes put in order as a first step against typhoid and diarrhœal diseases. As already remarked, the anti-plague campaign continues to be waged successfully from the point of view of rat destruction.

New Delhi Imperial City Area.—With the rainfall below and the temperature above normal during June and July the death rate of 25 per thousand was the highest since 1926. Fevers were the chief reported cause of death; 27 deaths occurred from cholera; 48 cases of small-pox occurred between February and June. There is difficulty in isolating cases of infectious disease for want of an isolation hospital capable of accommodating all classes of the community. Motor lorries have worked well in the removal of rubbish, and, after severe testing, the water-borne system has been found to work satisfactorily in public latrines. The sewage farm at Kilokri continues to be a danger. As noted in previous reports it is an excellent mosquito breeding ground and its malaria potentialities are shown by the high spleen rate in the neighbouring villages. Another danger at Kilokri is the contamination of the well water near it. This precipitated an outbreak of cholera during the year in the neighbouring villages and as a result the supply of filtered water to these villages is under consideration. The fly nuisance continues, the worst breeding places being the dumping grounds at Delhi Gate and Multani Dhanda and the *kaccha* places in which cattle are kept behind the clerks' quarters. The quality of the filtered water is

good but until the necessary conduit is replaced by pipes, the water supply must remain a cause of anxiety to all responsible for the public health.

216. **Maternity and Child Welfare.**—Maternity and Child Welfare in Delhi Province is organized by the following Local Bodies. The work in Delhi City is controlled by the Medical Officer of Health, Delhi City, who represents the City Municipality. The work is actually conducted by a Lady Superintendent who is assisted by Lady Health Visitors, nurses and dais working at five Welfare Centres in the City Area. The organization is financed by the City Municipality who receive Government grants-in-aid towards the work.

In addition to the above work in Delhi City, the All-India Lady Chelmsford League organized and financed some years ago, a teaching institution for the Health Visitors known as the Lady Reading Health School. Annually thirteen selected Indian Ladies undergo a sound training in welfare work at this school. Their services are employed after their training, either at Delhi or in other parts of India. Attached to the Lady Reading Health School is an excellently equipped modern Welfare Centre known as the Ram Chand Lohia I. W. C., which in addition to serving the needs of a section of the City is essentially a practical teaching centre for the students under training. The Health School is in charge of a Lady Superintendent on behalf of the Lady Chelmsford League.

The Delhi Health and Baby Week Committee organize an annual Health and Baby Week demonstration. The celebration is intended to serve two purposes; first as a yearly stimulus to Maternity and Child Welfare Work especially in the nature of propaganda amongst the public, and secondly as a means of using any monies collected at the Celebration for the benefit of Welfare Work in the Province. In 1929 this Committee financed one Welfare Institution in Delhi City situated at Qarol Bagh. This centre was controlled by the Lady Superintendent of the Lady Reading Health School.

There are seven Welfare Centres in New Delhi. One of these centres which is situated at Jungpura was opened during the year. At first it was financed by the Delhi Health and Baby Week Committee, but was subsequently taken over by the New Delhi Municipality. The organization is controlled by the Medical Officer of Health, New Delhi, and the work is supervised by a Lady Superintendent assisted by Nurse-Dais and Dais.

There are three centres under the control of the Medical Officer of Health on behalf of the Notified Area Committee, Civil Lines, while a woman Sub-Assistant Surgeon doctor is in immediate charge of the work assisted by Nurse-Dais and Dais. The welfare work in this Notified Area is entirely financed by the Notified Area Committee. In addition to the above activities, there are three other Welfare Institutions in operation in the Urban Area of Delhi. One

exists at the Viceregal Estate for the benefit of the staff employed there, and is in the charge of the Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy, being financed from Viceregal funds; another at New Cantonments is worked for the benefit of the wives and children of the troops stationed there. This is financed by the Military Officers of the Area, but in addition the Delhi Health and Baby Week Committee give an annual grant towards the work. The third organization is in the nature of a First-Aid-Post which is privately organized in connection with the Local Mill Industry.

Rural work has progressed almost entirely through small grants-in-aid by the Delhi Health and Baby Week Committee. In one instance (that of the village of Biwana) a Welfare Centre was built and organized through a grant by a citizen of New Delhi (Lala Banwari Lal).

During the year under report three rural centres were working, namely, those situated at Mahrauli, Biwana and Najafgarh. The organization of these centres is on similar lines to those at New Delhi and the Notified Area, Civil Lines.

Delhi City.—During 1929, no less than 101,555 women and children visited the five centres. Of these, 1,981 were new individuals. The Health Visitors made 32,773 house to house visits. Of the 260 dais working at Delhi City, which number includes 80 dais already certificated, 114 attended at 625 training classes held at the five centres. 670 out of 13,536 births which occurred during the year were attended by Municipal Dais, who are employed by the Municipality for this work.

Many improvements were introduced during the year, including:—

(1) Increased supervision of the Dais work by the keeping of accurate records of all Dais working in the City and by regularly recorded visits by the Health Visitors to their homes and also while they were attending maternity cases.

(2) A limitation of daily house to house visits by any one Health Visitor to 21, with the necessity for re-visiting houses energetically.

(3) Improved propaganda work, both collectively and by individual house teaching.

(4) Consideration by the Municipality of plans for establishing further centres in the City.

The cost of running a centre is estimated at approximately Rs. 6,000 per annum. Hence the annual expenditure on the Municipal Welfare Work in Delhi City is about Rs. 30,000 per year.

In addition to the above work in Delhi City, that which was carried out at the Ram Chand Lohia Centre attached to the Lady Reading Health School, and at Qarol Bagh Centre organized from the Delhi Health and Baby Week funds, may receive some further description.

At the former centre 4,748 mothers and infants attended the clinics, while 5,807 house to house visits were made during the year. The budget allotment for the upkeep of this centre amounted to Rs. 2,188, which figure excludes the salary of the Lady Superintendent of the Lady Reading Health School, who acts in the capacity of part-time Superintendent of this centre.

At the latter centre 4,017 mothers and infants attended the clinics, while 1,601 house to house visits were conducted during the period May to December 1929. The annual cost of maintaining this centre is Rs. 2,500.

New Delhi.—At New Delhi, the total number of house to house visits were 27,938 against 19,831 in 1928, 3,092 in 1927, 1,747 in 1926 and 1,249 in 1925.

The number of mothers and infants attending at the seven Welfare Centre Clinics was 17,328 as against 10,175 in 1928 and an incomplete and inaccurate figure of 232 in 1927.

The total number of Dais attendances at the training classes during the year was 3,056 against 2,401 in 1928 and 471 in 1927.

During the year out of the total births of 1,442, 665 maternity cases were supervised as compared with 540 cases in 1928 and 127 cases in 1927. A large number of the births occurring at New Delhi take place at the Lady Hardinge Hospital, hence the figure of nearly 50 per cent. supervised births as above shown is creditable.

During the year the New Delhi Municipality spent a sum of Rs. 34,653 on this work. This figure included a sum of Rs. 22,082 spent on the construction of centre buildings, hence the running expenses of the seven centres for the year amounted to Rs. 12,571 or Rs. 1,796 per centre.

Notified Area, Civil Lines.—In the Notified Area, Civil Lines, 11,601 house to house visits were made during the year, while 6,708 mothers and infants attended at the clinics held at the three welfare centres.

102 maternity cases were attended during the year out of a total of 560 births which occurred in the area.

258 attendances were made by the Dais at the training classes held at Timarpur. The work in this area did not come into full operation until June.

The total sum spent by the Notified Area Committee during the year on this work was Rs. 3,445.

Rural Areas.—At Mahrauli village 4,688 house to house visits were conducted by the District Nurse, while 2,590 women and children attended at the clinic. 222 maternity cases were supervised and the attendances of village Dais at the Local Dais Training Class were 439.

The District Board spend an annual sum of Rs. 1,680 on this work.

At Biwana village the work was fully established on the 22nd February 1929. During the year 4,282 house to house visits were made by the District Nurse, 2,280 mothers and children attended the Clinic Centre, 50 maternity cases were supervised, and 317 attendances were recorded for the village Dais who are under training at this Centre.

The total cost of maintaining this Centre during 1929 was Rs. 1,813 paid by Lala Banwari Lal of New Delhi.

At Najafgarh village a Centre was established in June. For the half year's working, 2,791 house to house visits were made by the District Nurse. 1,740 mothers and infants attended the Clinic Centre, 25 maternity cases were supervised, and there were 120 attendances of village Dais at the local training centres.

The cost to start and maintain this centre amounted to Rs. 1,736 which sum was defrayed by the Delhi Health and Baby Week Committee.

The Rural Work is a special feature in the Delhi Province. It has proved a marked success, and further extensions are contemplated as soon as funds permit.

From the above it will be seen that there has been considerable activity during the year on behalf of the welfare of women and children; and to-day the recently established Public Health Branch of Maternity and Child Welfare, in a Province of which the total population is approximately half a million, is represented by no less than twenty-three Centres in full operation.

217. **Dispensaries.**—Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Reinhold, M.C., F.R.C.S. (Ed.), I.M.S., remained in charge of the Civil Surgeoncy and office of the Chief Medical Officer of the Delhi Province throughout the year. Major H. H. Elliot, I.M.S., relieved Major J. P. Huban, in April, of the duties of the Civil Surgeoncy, New Delhi.

218. There was no change in the number of hospitals, which remained at 26. Of these 9 are municipal institutions, including the Civil Hospital. Work, as usual, was good at all these institutions; selected surgical operations at the Civil Hospital rose by 476,

As will be seen from the table below, there was a large increase in the number of patients treated in the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Department :—

	1927.	1928.	1929.
Eye	19,802	22,834	26,660
Ear	12,198	12,783	14,077
Nose	608	754	731
Throat	2,113	3,187	4,614

219. There was no important change in the staff beyond the employment of a second Indian nurse in the Civil Hospital. This hospital is, however, still understaffed. The Shri Narain Dispensary has now moved into its permanent building, which is a model of what a branch dispensary should be. The question of a new dispensary at Paharganj is still under consideration. It is hoped, however, to have it completed in 1930. No progress has been made in regard to the building of a suitable dispensary for the Kashmere Gate Ward. The present building is inadequate in every way. The construction of a female dispensary in place of the one in Sadar Bazar is all that remains. When this materializes all Municipal Branch dispensaries will be adequately housed. The New Civil Hospital has been sanctioned by the Government of India, and the Foundation Stone was laid by His Excellency the Viceroy on the 10th January 1930. No decision has as yet been arrived at by the Municipal Committee in regard to the Infectious Diseases and Tuberculosis Hospitals.

220. A sum of Rs. 3,174, out of this grant of Rs. 4,600 by the Local Government, has been spent on the treatment of patients suffering from venereal diseases ; of the allotment of Rs. 500 to the Victoria Zenana Hospital, 443 have been spent on the same cause. The two new Centres, one at the Bara Hindu Rao Dispensary and the other at Paharganj, treated in all 1,538 patients at a cost of Rs. 1,075.

221. The District Board dispensaries remained the same as last year, that is 5 in number. Good work continued as usual in the private aided Dispensaries, *i.e.*, the Lady Hardinge Hospital, St. Stephen's Mission and the Victoria Zenana Hospital.

222. There was no increase in the number of State Public Hospitals, which remained at six. The number of patients treated at the Hindu Rao Hospital was 151; and the sum of Rs. 12,616 on account of fees, which also include the annual contribution from the North-Western Railway of Rs. 3,000 for 2 years, was credited to Government. Last year Rs. 11,259-10-0 were credited. Six cases were treated in the maternity block, all normal, maternity mortality being *nil*. The nursing staff is supplied by the Lady Minto Indian Nursing Association. Nurses are engaged on special pay for the Isolation Hospital. A new reduced scale of charges at the Hindu

Rao Hospital and Kingsway Isolation Hospital has been in force, pending the sanction of the Government of India, during the latter part of the year. Arrangements are being made to commence treatment of dog bite cases in a Provincial Anti-rabic Centre in 1930. The number of patients dealt with in the Balak Ram Hospital was 10,107; and the Isolation Hospital dealt with 58 cases.

223. The Combined Hospital was located in Schedule "B" till November 1929. When the additions and alterations to the High School for its conversion into a hospital were completed in December, the hospital was moved into its new buildings, and at once proved its utility by dealing with three acute abdominal cases successfully. The number of outdoor patients during the year rose from 49,650 to 55,268.

224. **Vaccination.**—The total number of vaccinations performed in 1929-30 was 30,060, an increase of nearly 50 per cent. over the annual average for the previous 5 years and about 1,000 more than the number recorded in 1928-29. Of the total number, 18,096 were primary vaccinations, of which 92 per cent. were successful, and the remainder were re-vaccinations of which 50 per cent. were successful. Percentages on known cases were slightly higher for both primary operations and re-vaccinations. The cost of each successful operation was five annas and eight pies, about the average cost during the previous 3 years. The report reflects credit on the health authorities and the vaccinators themselves who often encounter some difficulty in the execution of their duties.

Hot weather vaccination was continued in the year under review, and the further experiment, on a small scale, of using dried lymph, proved successful. Should experiments on a larger scale prove successful, the difficulty arising from the storage of fresh vaccine in summer will to some extent have been overcome.

CHAPTER VI.

INSTRUCTION.

225. **Education.**—The office of the Superintendent of Education, Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara, was held throughout the year by Mr. R. Littlehailes, M.A., C.I.E., in addition to his own duties as Educational Commissioner with the Government of India. A whole-time Superintendent of Education has been appointed for Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara and Central India, with effect from 6th April 1931.

Pandit Hari Kishen Kaul, B.A., P.E.S., Headmaster, Government High School, acted as Assistant Superintendent of Education for boys in addition to his own duty with effect from 27th April 1929, *vice* Rai Sahib Lala Ratan Lal, M.A., P.E.S., transferred to the Punjab. Sh. Ghulam Moheyuddin, B.A., B.T., P.E.S., continued as District Inspector of Schools. Miss I. Mitra, B.A., B.T., in addition to her duties as Assistant Superintendent for Female Education, Delhi, continued, under the general supervision of the Superintendent of Education, to supervise the education of girls in Ajmer-Merwara.

The District Inspector of Schools was assisted by two Assistant District Inspectors.

A comparative statement showing the increase in the number of recognised institutions for boys and girls is given below :—

Kind of Institutions.	Boys. 1928-29.	Boys. 1929-30.	Increase or Decrease.	Girls. 1928-29.	Girls. 1929-30.	Increase or Decrease.
1. University . . .	1	1	..	..	..	..
2. Board of Secondary Education.	1	1	..	..	..	
3. Professional Colleges .	..	..	..	1	1	
4. Arts Colleges . .	6	6	..	1	1	..
5. High Schools . .	14	16	+2	2	2	..
6. Middle Schools . .	36	45	+9	9	10	+1
7. Primary Schools . .	163	161	—2	41	51	+10
8. Special Schools . .	48	36	—12	1	1	..
Total . .	269	266	—3	55	66	+11

The increase in High Schools is due to (*a*) separation of the Anglo-Arabic High School, Ajmeri Gate, from the College on the latter being raised to the status of a Degree College, and (*b*) recognition of the Anglo-Arabic High School, Daryaganj, during 1929-30.

The increase in the number of Middle Schools is due to the conversion of nine Primary Schools into lower Middle Schools, five of them being D. B. Schools and four private. The District Board raised five Primary Schools to the Lower Middle Standard and opened only three new Primary Schools.

As regards Special Schools the Municipal Committee, Delhi, closed sixteen adult schools and the District Board opened four new ones.

The increase of one in the number of girls' middle schools is due to the fact that one of the M. B. Primary Schools was raised to the status of a Middle School. The increase of 10 in the number of Primary Schools for girls is due to the opening of 2 new schools by the District Board, 5 by the Municipal Committee, Delhi, and 3 by private management.

General.—Delhi is one of the minor provinces administered by the Central Government. Out of a total population of 488,188 in 1921 more than two-thirds or 301,188 were urban.

There are 141 boys' schools of all grades for the education of the urban population which are distributed over Delhi, New Delhi, Civil Lines and New Cantonment as below :—

Kind of Schools.	Government.	Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	Number of Scholars.
1. High Schools	1	1	11	..	4,430
2. Middle Schools—					
(1) A.-V. Middle	1	5	14	..	4,352
(2) Vernacular Middle	..	..	..	..	..
3. Primary Schools	..	49	37	..	14,078
4. Special Schools	4	17	1	..	1,423
Total	6	72	63	..	24,283

On the other hand there are 117 boys' schools of all grades for the remaining one-third of the population which is spread over 314 villages in the rural area as below :—

Kind of Schools.	Government.	Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	Number of Scholars.
1. High Schools	..	1	2	..	523
2. Middle Schools—					
(1) A. V. Middle	..	3	..	..	674
(2) Vernacular Middle	..	22	..	..	2,450
3. Primary	..	60	15	..	2,892
4. Special	..	14	..	..	333
Total	..	100	17	..	6,872

University of Delhi.—The report of the Delhi University Enquiry Committee appointed in 1927 is still under the consideration of the Government. The Anglo-Arabic Intermediate College has been permitted to open B. A. classes from October 1929, and to teach certain specified subjects up to the B. A. standard. The Commercial Intermediate College likewise proposed to open degree classes and teach certain commercial subjects for which at present there is no provision in the University. The proposal has been accepted by the University but has not yet received the assent of the Governor General in Council.

There has been a steady increase in the number of women students in the University and the demand for a degree college for women is gradually increasing. More than 40 students were studying in the degree classes at the colleges last year.

B. A. Honours Courses have been instituted in most of the subjects in the Faculty of Arts. A special feature is that a qualifying test in the vernacular in addition to that in English has been included for almost all the examinations in the Faculty of Arts.

The University had the privilege of receiving the Second Conference of Indian Universities held in Delhi on the 30th and 31st October and 1st November 1929, in the Convocation Hall of the University. His Excellency the Viceroy opened the Conference which was attended by the representatives of seventeen out of the eighteen Indian Universities, the Government of India and the Public Service Commission.

Board of Secondary Education.—The Superintendent of Education continued to be the Chairman and Mr. H. L. Chablani the Honorary Secretary during the year under report.

The results of the High School and School Leaving Certificate Examinations held by the Board in March 1930 were declared in May 1930. Out of a total of 1,672 candidates 1,046 were candidates from recognised schools and 626 were private candidates. Of these 1,110 or 66·4 per cent. were declared successful. The percentage in the case of candidates from recognised schools was 73·9 as against 53·8 per cent. in the case of private candidates.

One new school was provisionally recognised by the Board, *viz.*, the Anglo-Arabic High School, Daryaganj.

Under regulation 3 of Chapter IX of the Regulations of the Board of Secondary Education the Board appointed a special Committee of Inspection to inspect High Schools.

Under the auspices of the Board, Mr. G. C. Chatterjee, M.A. I.E.S., of the Government College, Lahore, gave a series of lectures on "Psychology in the Service of Education", while Major E. W. Dann, M.A., of the Aligarh University lectured on "The Teaching

of Geography", illustrating his lectures by lantern slides. The lectures were highly appreciated by the teachers in recognised Secondary Schools.

Considerable use was made of the Educational gramophone and the linguaphone. The Epidiascope was also found useful in connection with demonstration lessons in Geographical, Scientific and Hygienic subjects.

The Board's library was not utilised by school teachers as fully as was expected.

On the initiative of the All-India Women's Conference, the Board amended its regulations for the High School Examination so as to permit female candidates to offer Domestic Science and Arithmetic in place of Mathematics.

The regulations regarding private candidates were amended further so as to check attempts made by private candidates from outside to seek admission to the Board's examinations by securing false certificates.

Four candidates were disqualified from appearing at the Board's examinations for 2 or 3 years for using or attempting to use unfair means at the examination of 1929.

The total income from fees and other sources was Rs. 34,805 while the total expenditure was Rs. 26,691. In addition to this expenditure a sum of about Rs. 1,000 will have to be refunded to the candidates, whose applications were rejected by the Board.

Secondary Education.—(1) The number of Secondary Schools for boys and girls rose from 62 to 73 with an increase of 1,652 pupils.

(2) There were 561 teachers employed in Secondary Schools for boys last year. This year there are 621 teachers, out of whom 442 are trained and 179 untrained, including 80 teachers who possess special certificates awarded by the Department. Most of the untrained teachers are in the schools under private management.

(3) The following table gives the result of the High School and S. L. C. Examinations published by the Board of Secondary Education in 1929 and 1930 :—

	1928-29.		1929-30.	
	Appeared.	Passed.	Appeared.	Passed.
Males.				
Public	834	529	1,013	742
Private	533	238	613	326
Total .	1,367	767	1,626	1,068
Females.				
Public	30	19	33	32
Private	13	6	13	10
Total .	43	25	46	42

(4) Of the 73 Secondary Schools for boys 36 have buildings of their own. No new building was erected during the year.

(5) The total expenditure on Secondary Education for boys and girls was Rs. 7,32,308 as against Rs. 6,14,079 last year, an increase of Rs. 1,18,229.

The amount was met from the following sources :—

	Rs.
Government	2,84,079
Local Bodies	78,940
School fees	1,99,138
Other sources	1,70,151
Total	7,32,308

Headmasters' Association.—The Headmasters' Association, the members of which are the Headmasters of High Schools, has been in existence from the year 1923 when it was constituted with the approval of the Superintendent of Education.

Meetings of the Association are usually held once a quarter. In order to standardise the system of promotion of boys at the end of the middle stage, *i.e.*, from Class VIII to Class IX, the Association has undertaken to conduct simultaneous examinations for boys of all Anglo-Vernacular Middle and High Schools in the province in the five subjects, English, Mathematics, Vernacular Science and Geography and Second language. The examination was as usual held in February 1930 at which 998 appeared of whom 871 passed.

Primary Education.—The number of Primary Schools for boys and girls rose from 204 to 212 (161 for boys and 51 for girls) with an increase of 1,739 in the number of scholars.

The Primary Schools for girls are dealt with in the Chapter on Female Education.

Of the 161 boys' Primary Schools 60 are under the management of the District Board and 49 under the Municipalities while 52 are managed by private individuals or by Hindu, Muslim and Christian Societies. Last year the number of Primary Schools was 163. Nine flourishing Primary Schools were raised to the Lower Middle stage and 7 new Primary Schools were opened. The number of scholars has gone up by 917 to 16,970. A comparative statement of Primary Schools (including Primary Departments of Secondary Schools) and scholars is given below :—

Primary Schools or Departments.	Schools.		Increase or Decrease.	Scholars.		Increase or Decrease.
	1928-29.	1929-30.		1928-29.	1929-30.	
1. Primary Schools . .	163	161	—2	16,053	16,970	+917
2. Primary Departments .	40	49	+9	4,747	5,440	+693

The total expenditure on Primary education for boys and girls was as below :—

	1929-30.	1928-29.	Increase or decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Boys	2,52,313	2,91,704	—39,391
Girls	1,23,980	81,292	+42,688
Total . .	3,76,293	33,72,996	+3,297

The decrease in expenditure on boys' Primary education is due to a change in the classification of certain charges and also to the conversion of certain Primary Schools to the lower middle stage. Government contributed Rs. 29,044 to the District Board, Delhi, and Rs. 90,698 to the Municipal Committees of Delhi and New Delhi. The Municipality of Delhi employs an inspecting and supervising staff of its own, consisting of a Superintendent and Attendance Officers. The total expenditure incurred by the Delhi Municipality on Primary Education is Rs. 1,80,582 of which Rs. 38,422 went to aided schools. There are 84 Primary Schools in all in the Municipal area of which 37 are aided and the rest are Municipal. The number of scholars in the aided schools is 4,261 and 9,183 in the Municipal. The expenditure from all sources on the former was Rs. 52,153 and on the latter Rs. 1,36,357.

The District Board spent Rs. 39,215 on primary education including the Government contribution of Rs. 29,044.

The Hailey Rafah-i-Am Society maintains one High and five Primary schools and the Vedic Sanskrit Jat Society a High School with a Primary Department.

Buildings for Primary Schools.—Of the 161 Primary schools for boys a very small proportion is located in proper buildings constructed for the purpose.

Kind of Institution.	Number of Primary Schools.	Located in proper buildings.	Located in rented house or chaupals.
District Board . .	60	29	31
Municipalities . .	49	7	42
Aided	52	6	46
Total . . .	161	42	119

Under the five-year programme, the accommodation of primary schools under the District Board has considerab y improved. At the rate of 7 new buildings a year, 21 buildings have already been constructed.

In this respect the schools maintained by the Municipal Committee, Delhi, leave much to be desired. The Municipality should prepare a regular programme as soon as funds permit.

Indigenous Education.—There is very little indigenous education as such. The aided primary schools are organised almost entirely on the same lines and have the same scheme of studies as the primary schools under public management. As soon as these schools apply for recognition and a grant, they try to come into line with the public schools as it is felt that otherwise the students will be handicapped as regards their further education. Religious instruction, however, in most cases does continue to form a distinctive feature of these schools.

In some of the more conservative *Maktabs* and *Pathshalas* however the religious element is more marked. There are a number of such indigenous unrecognised schools in the province, but they do not tend very much in the direction of literacy.

The number of indigenous schools was 15 and 32 against 14 and 40 last year in the rural and urban areas, respectively.

Compulsory Primary Education.—In the city five out of the nine administrative areas have already come under the operation of Act XIX of 1919.

There have been a number of prosecutions and the Municipality has had a certain amount of difficulty in the case of Muslim religious schools.

The District Board has introduced compulsion in six villages in all—Chiragh Delhi, Kanjhaula, Khor Punjab, Mahpa pur, Barwala and Bijwasan. According to the existing programme it intends to extend the Act to ten more villages in 1931-32. Enrolment in the villages in which compulsion has been introduced has increased from 85 to 90 per cent. except in Barwala where some difficulty has been experienced.

Adult Education.—There are 14 Adult schools maintained by the District Board in villages against 10 in the previous year. Numbers have increased from 260 to 333. Expenditure on the maintenance of these schools is Rs. 1,065 or Rs. 535 less than last year.

The poor agricultural conditions of the last 2 years have told on attendance and there has been little improvement in literacy. The District Board found that these schools did not prove rea lly useful in several villages in which they were tried and has transferred some of them, as an experiment, elsewhere.

There are 20 adult schools in the city of which 14 are maintained by the Delhi Municipality and six by private bodies against 30 such schools last year. Expenditure incurred on these schools has decreased from Rs. 5,046 to Rs. 187. Numbers have gone

down from 1,229 to 805. It is doubtful whether these schools are really fulfilling the object with which the Municipality started them.

The Notified Area Committee, Civil Lines, has got two similar schools, one at Chandrawal and the other at Dhaka, both reported to be doing well. The Municipality of New Delhi also maintains an adult school at Jangpura which is doing fairly well.

Vernacular Education.—Beyond the primary stage vernacular education is carried on in the lower and upper vernacular middle schools. They are entirely located in the rural area. There are 18 lower and 4 upper vernacular middle schools against 14 lower and 3 upper middle schools last year. They are all maintained by the District Board at a cost of Rs. 53,766. The roll has increased from 1,854 to 2,450.

The vernacular middle schools prepare students for the Vernacular Final Examination conducted by the Punjab Education Department and the successful candidates are awarded certificates. The results of the last two years are given in the statement below :—

Year.	Number of candidates appeared.	Number of candidates passed.	Percentage.
1928-29	221	113	51
1929-30	260	168	64

Education in New Cantonment, Delhi.—The New Cantonment area has a population according to the census of 1921 of 6,272 (civil 3,654 and military 2,618).

There is one boys' Anglo-Vernacular Middle school in the Cantonment, maintained by Government. The number of children reading in this school is distributed over the various communities as follows :—

I. From within the Cantonment area :—

	Military.	Civil.	Total.
1. Hindus . . .	15	65	80
2. Mohammedans . .	5	30	35
3. Sikhs . . .	4	20	24
4. Christians . . .	1	..	1
Total . .	25	115	140

II. From outside the Cantonment area :—

1. Hindus	60
2. Mohammedans	15
3. Sikhs	4
Total	79
Grand Total	219

III. *Staff of the school.*—There are 11 teachers in all, distributed according to qualifications as below :—

A. V. Teachers	2
S. V. Teachers	5
J. V. Teachers	2
Others	2

IV. *Building and Equipment.*—The school is housed in a permanent building which is insufficient to meet the present need. Equipment is adequate.

The total cost of the maintenance of the school was Rs. 7,427 during the year 1929-30.

Special Schools.

Commercial and Advanced Clerical Classes.—The classes were started in 1927 to train young men in Clerical and Commercial subjects and are open to Matriculates. Delhi is the biggest commercial centre in Northern India and the seat of the Government of India. There are also large railway offices and a number of private mercantile firms. There is thus a large demand for boys with the special training given in these classes.

The classes are growing in popularity. During the current year the number of students rose from 26 to 41. All those who passed the Final Examination have secured suitable employment. The Advisory Committee appointed a sub-committee of inspection, which reported as follows in March 1929 :—

> "The Sub-Committee was pleased to note the progress made by the institution during its brief existence. An examination was in progress and a perusal of the papers revealed the marked improvement of the second year students compared with those in their first year. The staff appeared keen and competent and there is no doubt in the minds of the Sub-Committee that these classes are imparting most valuable instruction."

Government Normal School at Najafgarh.—The Government Normal School at Najafgarh is the only training institution for male teachers in the Province. It trains only Vernacular teachers both for the Senior and Junior courses. During the year 1929-30 there were ten S. V. and 30 J. V. pupil teachers under training.

Admissions to these classes were as below

	Hindus.	Muslims.	Christians.	Agriculturists.	Non-Agriculturists.
10 S. V. . . .	6	4	..	5	5
30 J. V. . . .	16	14	..	19	11

Results.—The school was started in 1928. The students have taken the same J. V. and S. V. examination as is conducted by the Punjab Education Department, for their own teachers. The result of the first batch is as follows :—

	Number appeared.	Number passed.	Percentage.
J. V.	10	10	100
S. V.	30	29	97

Staff.—There are four teachers in the school—three are whole-time and one (the Drill Instructor) part-time.

As originally provided in the five-year programme one trained graduate and two S. V. assistants were appointed. The pay of one S. V. post has since been raised in order to recruit another trained graduate. There are consequently now two graduates and one J. A. V. on the staff of the school, and the staff is fairly competent.

Building.—The school is temporarily housed in the old Anglo-Vernacular Middle School building. The school accommodation is just sufficient but the boarding house accommodation is not adequate. Certain additions and alterations have been proposed.

Curriculum.—The curriculum is on the same lines as in the Punjab, but the staff is insufficient to allow of instruction being given in two optional subjects, *i.e..* (1) Educational-hand work and (2) Drawing.

Equipment.—The equipment of the school is barely sufficient. The library also is a very modest one.

Expenditure.—The total amount provided for the maintenance of the school in 1929-30 was Rs. 9,200 distributed as follows :—

	Rs.
Pay of establishment	3,900
Other charges	5,300
Total	9,200

Government Manual Training Centre.—The classes were held as last year in the rooms of the Boarding House attached to the Anglo-Sanskrit Victoria Jubilee High School, Daryaganj, at which the boys of the middle classes of all high and middle schools took instruction once a week.

Government Industrial School.—The school has completed its third year under Government control. It was inspected during the year by the Assistant Superintendent of Education, Delhi, and also on its technical side at regular intervals by the Inspector of Industrial Schools, Punjab.

The expenditure on the school during 1929-30 amounted to Rs. 15,363 against Rs. 17,575 for 1928-29.

Twenty-five scholarships of Re. 1 per mensem each and 25 scholarships and stipends of Rs. 4 per mensem each are available in this school. Two Re. 1 scholarships and one Rs. 4 scholarship are reserved for boys of the depressed classes. The total expenditure on scholarships and stipends amounted to Rs. 1,390 against Rs. 1,314 during 1928-29. Income from sale proceeds of articles prepared by the boys and fines amounted to Rs. 558 against Rs. 879 for 1928-29. The local administration has exempted the boys of this school from payment of fees with effect from 1st of April 1929, as a temporary measure, for 3 years in the first instance. Under the conditions of transfer, the Delhi Municipal Committee paid to Government during the year Rs. 5,983 as compared with the previous year's contribution of Rs. 7,979. The balance of the cost of maintenance was met by Government.

The number of scholars on 31st March 1930 was 294, or 46 more than on 31st March 1929.

Seven boys were sent up for the Industrial Middle Examination of the Punjab held in March 1930 of whom 3 were declared successful.

Muslim Education.—Leaving out religious schools and *Maktabs* there are 20 recognised institutions for boys maintained by the Muslim community as below :—

(1) Degree College	1
(2) High Schools	3
(3) A.-V. Middle Schools	5
(4) Primary Schools	11

There is no school maintained by the Muslim community for girls. The number of Muslim pupils in all kinds of institutions for boys and girls fell from 12,214 to 12,202.

In 1928-29 the number of Muslim boys and adults in all kinds of schools was 10,430 while in 1929-30 it decreased by 225 to 10,205. This is attributed to the closing of adult schools maintained by the Delhi Municipality during the year under report. There are a fair number of Muslim adults in these schools.

The number of Muslim girls has increased from 1,784 in 1928-29 to 1,997 in 1929-30.

The number of Muslim scholars (males) both in Muslim and Non-Muslim recognised schools separately is as below :—

1	2	3	4		5
Year.	Number of Muslim institutions.	Number of non-Muslim institutions.	Scholar in Cols. 2 and 3.		Total.
Urban.					
1928-29	19	143	2,528	6,407	8,935
1929-30	19	132	306	5,439	8,500
Rural.					
1928-29	1	106	82	751	833
1929-30	1	114	102	920	1,022

Teachers.—The number of Muslim teachers both in the urban and rural area is given in the two statements below :—

Kind of teachers.	Number of teachers.	Number of Muslim teachers.
Urban.		
Trained	529	161
Untrained	325	69
Rural.		
Trained	238	32
Untrained	28	7

Expenditure on Muslim Education.

Schools.	Total grant from Government or local funds.	Grants to Muslim institutions from Government or local funds.
	Rs.	Rs.
High Schools	1,17,038	36,856
Middle Schools	30,147	4,796
Primary Schools	33,311	9,341

Jain Education.—The following schools are controlled by the Jain community :—

Schools.	Number of Schools. Male.	Number of Schools. Female.	Total. Male.	Total. Female.
1. High	1	..	1	..
2. A.-V. Middle	3	..	3	..
3. Primary	2	1	2	1

The total number of Jain pupils attending all kinds of institutions was 721 males and 186 females, total 907, as against 515 Jain boys and 167 Jain girls in the previous year.

Depressed Classes.—The prejudice which was once very strong against the admission into ordinary schools of such depressed classes as Chamars and Churas is gradually dying out. The introduction of compulsory education for all classes has further strengthened the tendency.

Besides the general schools in which admission of these classes is very much encouraged, there are certain other institutions which mainly cater for the education of low caste children. Missionary bodies have started such institutions both in the urban and rural areas.

The All-India Dalit Udhar Sabha which has its headquarters at Delhi has a few schools in which the depressed classes predominate. The Delhi Municipality also maintains certain schools of this kind. The total number of schools for the depressed classes is 25 against 18 last year.

Boy Scouts.—Scouting has been going on steadily. Four troops held troop camps, while others held week end camps. Early in June 1929 a camp for patrol Leaders and Seconds was held at Barlowganj near Mussoorie.

On Empire Day a Rally was held on the Government High School grounds.

Scouts helped in various ways during the bathing fairs on the Jumna. Various troops helped the Shri Ram Lila and Dharmi Lila Committees during the Ram Lila days in controlling the crowds and inspecting tickets at the entrances. They paid visits to the different orphanages and did first-aid work and organised games for the children. They assisted in anti-malaria work in the Civil Lines. During the year the Birla Rover Crew ceased to function. Four new troops were started as well as a new Wolf Cub Pack. There are 25 scouters, 330 scouts, 24 cubs and 14 rovers, a total of 393.

Five-year programme.—This is the third year of the five-year programme of educational expansion which was inaugurated in 1927-28. The chief items of expenditure are :—

	Rs.
1. Introduction of compulsory Primary Education in Delhi Municipal Area	90,000
2. Opening of a training school for male teachers	9,027
3. Medical Inspection	10,100
4. Opening of Advanced and Clerical classes	7,090
5. Additional maintenance grants to aided Secondary schools	45,100
6. Building grant to D. B. for Primary schools	15,000
7. Non-recurring grant to Indraprastha Girls Intermediate College	20,000

No action has been taken on the proposal, which formed part of the programme, to raise the Government High School to the status of an Intermediate College.

A very important portion of the five-year programme was entrusted to the District Board which has successfully effected certain improvements. It was, however, felt that the second agricultural farm could not be safely initiated unless the success of the first was definitely assured. In fact, the first agricultural farm at Palam which was intended to be started in 1927-28 took more than two years to be put into actual working order.

Rs. 57,708 in all have been spent through the District Board during the year but the provision in the five-year programme for compulsory primary education, additional teachers and school buildings has been found inadequate.

Tournament.—The Delhi Province Inter-School Tournament was held as usual in the month of January 1930. The number of teams that took part in the various competitions is given in tabular form below :—

Kind of Tournament.	Number of teams.				
	Cricket.	Football.	Hockey.	Volleyball.	Athletics.
Senior Tournament .	6	8	9	11	9
Junior Tournament .	6	4	4	7	10

The junior tournament was successfully completed, but on the last day of the senior tournament there was a *fracas* which resulted in the termination of the tournament.

Text Book Committee, Delhi.—The Text Book Committee was formed as a part of the five-year programme. There are twenty members.

The main function of the Committee is to advise the Superintendent of Education on the suitability of books for schools.

During the period under report the total number of publications of all kinds considered by the Committee was 259 against 122 in 1928-29.

Medical Inspection of School Children.—The introduction of medical inspection of school children throughout the Delhi Province was sanctioned as part of the five-year programme extending from 1927 to 1932. Major J. R. D. Webb, I.M.S., Assistant Director of Public Health, took over charge and the work was begun in April 1928 in both urban and rural areas.

During the year under report two Sub-Assistant Surgeons worked in the city, Civil Lines and New Delhi and 4 part-time Sub-Assistant Surgeons in the rural area.

Schools in urban area.—19,109 boys attending 139 schools were actually examined during the year, 5,513 boys were absent from schools on the days when medical examinations were made. Out of 139 schools examined during the year 27 schools were examined

twice and 95 once only. Of the boys examined, 5,318 were recommended to teachers for minor defects such as lack of personal cleanliness, etc. Action was taken by the teachers in the case of 3,676 boys.

9,978 out of 19,109 boys examined were recommended for treatment at hospitals and dispensaries or by private doctors for definite diseases. Out of these boys 4,922 received treatment. Many of the boys found defective are the same as those who were found defective last year. They could not be prevailed upon to undergo treatment especially such treatment as the provision of glasses for defective vision, removal of tonsils and adenoids, etc. The commonest diseases were :—

1. Trachoma	3,619 boys	19°/o
2. Enlarged tonsils	2,535 „	13°/o
3. Defective teeth	2,394 „	12·5°/o
4. Malaria	917 „	4·8°/o
5. Diseases of ear	214 „	1·1°/o
6. Diseases of glands	770 „	4°/o
7. Diseases of throat	456 „	3·3°/o

Schools in Rural area.—5,019 out of 6,098 boys attending 103 schools were examined in the first half year and 5,508 out of 6,553 attending 104 schools in the second half year. Of the boys recommended for treatment by the doctors 889 received treatment at dispensaries or by private doctors during the first half year and 1,074 during the second half year. The commonest diseases were :—

1. Trachoma	1,743 boys	16·5°/o
2. Enlarged tonsils	849 „	8·06°/o
3. Defective teeth	389 „	3·7°/o
4. Malaria	1,033 „	9·8°/o
5. Diseases of ear	90 „	·8°/o
6. Diseases of glands	119 „	1·1°/o
7. Diseases of throat	509 „	4·8°/o

The doctors in their tours of inspection to the rural schools take simple medicines with them and treat minor ailments amongst the boys.

The work was done under the supervision of the Assistant Director of Public Health.

Female Education.

At the Lady Hardinge Medical College there were 120 girls on the roll, of whom 36 students are in the F. Sc. classes and 84 in the various years of the medical college course. It is interesting to record that 30 of the students come from the Punjab, 15 from the Central Provinces, 15 from Madras, 5 from Bengal, 6 from

Hyderabad Deccan, 4 from the Delhi Province, 4 from Central India, 4 from Bihar and Orissa, 3 from Assam, 3 from the North-West Frontier Province and 1 from Baluchistan.

The College received the following contributions in 1929-30 from provinces and States :—

	Rs.
Punjab Government	10,000
Delhi (recurring)	3,14,500
Delhi (non-recurring for X-Ray)	44,000
Bihar and Orissa	4,000
Hyderabad State	6,000
Kashmir State	3,500
Faridkot State	1,500
Bahawalpur	1,000

The classification according to race and religion is as follows :—

Hindus	40
Muslims	11
Indian Christians	27
Sikhs	9
Jains	2
Anglo-Indians	24
Europeans	3
Parsis	4

The total expenditure was Rs. 2,11,759 ; out of this Government contributed Rs. 1,86,250 and Rs. 25,509 came from fees.

The examination results were as follows :—

M. B. B. S.	Appeared.	Passed.
1st Professional	21	16
2nd Professional	11	10
3rd Professional	11	8
Intermediate in Science	15	15
Total	58	49

Intermediate College Classes.—The number of girls in the 1st and 2nd year intermediate classes in the Indraprastha College was 22 as against 14 last year, all Hindus with the exception of one Indian Christian. Out of 3 candidates for the Intermediate only one girl passed. The College department is located in the same building as the High School. The accommodation is cramped.

High Schools.—The number of high schools is the same as before There were 679 pupils as against 685 last year. Of these only 79 were reading in the High department as against 76 last year. Thirty girls appeared for the Matriculation Examination, all of whom were declared successful.

The teaching of Domestic Science in the high schools has received more attention. The Queen Mary School is fortunate in having the services of Miss Jackson, who is a specialist in Domestic Science and has recently come out to India.

The instructional state of the high department of these schools was improved during the year by the recruitment of better qualified teachers. The libraries have been extended. Girl Guiding and other social activities have also received their due share of attention. The schools still continue to suffer from the handicap of not being able to get properly qualified vernacular teachers in Hindi and Urdu, with general education.

The total expenditure of the Queen Mary Girls' High School and the Baptist Mission Girls' High School was Rs. 46,862 out of which Rs. 16,176 were met from grants-in-aid. Grants towards the construction of an open-air shed and a sick room were given to the Queen Mary and Baptist Mission Schools, respectively. The high department of the Indraprastha College received a sum of Rs. 1,661 as a grant towards its equipment and furniture.

Middle Schools.—The number of middle schools increased by one. The total on the rolls was 2,192 as against 1,947 last year. Of these only 264 were in the middle classes.

The Delhi girls appear annually for the Indian Girls Middle Examination of the Punjab. This year 130 girls were sent up and 118 passed. Last year 110 appeared and 87 passed. The need for a proper examination hall is urgent. The authorities of the Baptist Mission High School lend their hall annually but it is not large enough to accommodate the growing numbers.

The ten middle schools are located in Delhi, New Delhi and Civil Lines areas. The buildings of the Delhi city schools are most unsatisfactory. There is no space for recreation, the sanitary arrangements are unhealthy, and the class rooms too small. The arrangements for teaching Domestic Science, Cooking, Laundry and House cleaning are clumsy. The managements of the schools have been urged to encourage excursions, and to use the Purdah Bagh for games.

In addition to the ordinary school subjects, needlework has progressed. The teachers in the Middle Schools need continuation lectures, so as to follow more up to date methods of teaching. The libraries need extension. Junior Anglo-Vernacular and Senior Anglo-Vernacular teachers are required to raise the standard of intelligent work. At present most of the schools have S. V. trained teachers who cannot read English books.

The work of schools under European supervision is good. Discipline is properly maintained, and routine and order are observed throughout the working day. Games and Nature study are also regularly taught, as these schools have play grounds. The tone and spirit in these schools are the main factors.

Out of the ten middle schools, one is under Government management, and 3 under municipalities. The Government Practising school attached to the Training School has no building of its own. Efforts have been made by the department to secure more land with a view to construct a proper school building. A school lorry is needed, as the girls living in the city find the distance too long to walk. It is important to increase the numbers so as to provide scope for girls who are being trained to teach. The school provides games and nature study. Geographical and Historical excursions have also been undertaken.

The New Delhi Municipal Board Middle School needs more accommodation and better staff. The school will not make definite progress unless a suitable staff is forthcoming and this is impossible unless quarters for teachers are available. The residents of New Delhi have no other private or aided school in the vicinity for their children. In the cold weather the roll increased by 150. With no space and inadequate staff the work and discipline were poor.

The remarks applying to the other city middle schools also apply to the two M. B. Middle Schools at Bulbuli Khana and Lal Kuan in the Delhi city area. Staff, sanitation and accommodation are the main problems. It is suggested that since these two schools are not far from each other, their middle classes might be amalgamated.

Most of the middle schools have introduced English. A syllabus has been drawn up and circulated. It is expected that in the course of two or three years English will be taught regularly, and all the middle schools will take English for the final examination.

There is at present no demand for a rural middle school.

Primary Education.—There are now 51 primary schools with 4,764 pupils as against 41 last year with 3,942 pupils.

These schools are under the following managements :—

1. Delhi Municipal Committee	20
2. District Board	10
3. New Delhi Municipal Committee	2
4. Notified Area Civil Lines	2
5. Private managements receiving grants-in-aid	17

Delhi Municipal Committee.—The 20 primary schools under the management of the Municipal Committee of Delhi are fairly well distributed. The Committee is keen on opening more schools but is handicapped for want of teachers and suitable buildings. There are 2,248 pupils in these schools, of whom 1,380 are Hindus, 811 Muhammadans and 57 others.

The expenditure on these schools was Rs. 66,275. A lump sum grant is given by Government for both boys and girls education. This amounted to Rs. 1,31,000.

Staff.—There are 88 teachers posted in these schools of whom 71 are trained and 17 are untrained.

The teachers need constant supervision and if funds permit a Lady Superintendent of M. B. Girls' Schools might usefully be appointed.

Buildings.—All the M. B. Girls' schools are in rented houses, which in many ways are unsuitable as school buildings. It will be years before the Committee is able to provide suitable school buildings with space for games. The sanitation problem is also a serious one. With the numbers increasing so rapidly the present type of lavatories in schools is proving unsatisfactory and unhealthy.

Instruction.—All the primary schools for girls have 6 classes. The Primary course for girls is covered in five years. The lower classes are over-crowded. This is due to the fact that mothers find small girls in the way and think that schools are the best nurseries to which to send their children. The attendance is generally irregular. Girls absent themselves on the smallest pretext.

The medium of instruction in all the schools is Urdu and Hindi. In addition to the three R's, needle work, hand work, drawing, nature study and geography are taught. The standard of work varies. Wherever there are keen and intelligent teachers the organization, distribution of work and class results are good.

The teaching of singing, games and drilling is not regular for want of qualified teachers and space. There is still a lack of individual attention to children for the purpose of improving their manners and training them in good habits.

New Delhi Municipal Committee.—This Committee maintains 3 girls' schools, *viz.*, the Indian Girls' Middle School, Bengalee Girls' School and the school at Nizamuddin.

Indian Girls' Middle School.—The school has a nice lawn and the sanitary arrangements are modern. With 3 extra middle classes the class room accommodation for the primary department is inadequate.

The work of the school is not what it should be. Difficulty has been experienced in finding a thoroughly qualified Head Mistress. So long as the Committee does not provide accommodation for teachers, educated women teachers from good homes will refuse to come to work in New Delhi. This fact is realised by the Committee. Women teachers require protection and chaperonage.

The children attending this schoo belong to parents working in the various offices. Some of them are quite well off and can pay fees. Parents in New Delhi want good education for their hildren and are at present discontented as the school has not a roper Anglo-Vernacular qualified staff. Vernacular trained achers are unable to cope with the demands of the children. They

cannot organise a big school with a cold weather roll of almost 300 girls. Added to these shortcomings is the fact that the school teaches 3 languages, *viz.*, English, Urdu and Hindi.

The Bengalee Girls' School maintained by the New Delhi Municipal Committee has a rented building. There are 133 girls on roll and three teachers on the staff. With the greatest of difficulty teachers from Bengal have been persuaded to come to Delhi.

The girls' school at Nizamuddin was opened out of funds provided in the five-year programme. There are 25 girls, all Muhammadans.

Notified Area Committee, Civil Lines.—This Committee has two schools in Timarpur. The pupils number 86. The cost incurred is Rs. 3,219.

Primary Schools under private management.—There are 17 such schools which receive grants-in-aid. Fourteen of these are in Delhi. Most of the aided primary school buildings are owned by the management of the schools. They are not suitable for school purposes. There is also a tendency towards overcrowding in the lower classes. The remarks regarding staff and instruction are the same as those made in the case of other city schools. Funds are difficult to obtain. Four of these schools are run for children of the depressed class and have 240 pupils.

District Board.—In the rural area of this small province there are only 10 girls' schools which are under the direct control of the District Board. The total expenditure of these 10 schools was Rs. 7,211. The school at Alipur was started out of the grant of Rs. 810 given to the District Board under the five-year programme.

Buildings.—Only three District Board schools have their own buildings, two at Mahrauli and one at Najafgarh. Plans for the erection of a girls' school at Shahdara are under consideration.

The rented buildings are not satisfactory having bad accommodation, light and sanitation. Landlords in villages are unwilling to repair their houses, and create difficulties if the school is moved to a better house. The only way in which the accommodation problem can be solved is for the District Board to draw up a building programme and erect annually one school building.

Enrolment.—The total number of pupils in the 10 District Board schools was 470, classified as follows :—

V	28
IV	24
III	37
II	70
I	311

The attendance in most cases is irregular. Parents cannot foresee the effect of education on the improvement of home life. In this matter schools are partly to blame as the work is too bookish.

Mothers are frequently blamed for keeping the girls at home to help in the household work or in minding the baby, but it must be realized that the village school child plays an important part in her home life especially during reaping and harvest seasons when in addition to minding the baby, giving drink to the cows and buffaloes, girls and boys have to take the food of the fathers and brothers to the field. The rural conditions must guide teachers in framing their time table and other school details.

Staff.—Only five schools are run by single teachers. In Najafgarh 3 teachers have been sanctioned.

There are 17 women teachers. Of these 10 are trained and hold certificates. In most cases these women either belong to the village or have husbands working in the boys' school. It has been found difficult to staff these schools, as efficient women teachers do not want to leave Delhi. The Superintendent has some interesting observations on the position of women teachers in villages—

> "The villagers" he says "especially the old women, make the life of trained women teachers miserable by thoughtless remarks and criticism. Having no education themselves they cannot appreciate any new ideas introduced by young teachers. A widow or unattached woman in a village school has a hard and lonely time fighting the prejudices of ignorant parents. It is for this reason that village education is so much handicapped. Hence to encourage women to go to villages it is better to have at least two teachers instead of one in a school. The need for adapting school life to village conditions is increasingly being felt if village education is going to be a success. This means engaging teachers who are better fitted for rural work."

Equipment.—A sum of Rs. 500 was sanctioned by the District Board for the purchase of books, furniture and other materials.

Instruction.—The standard of instruction is not up to the mark. This is due to irregular attendance and lack of preparation on the part of teachers who need supervision and encouragement to cultivate their minds. Village conditions seem to dishearten them very quickly. As a rule widows and unattached girls make better teachers than women who have families and husbands. Efforts are being made to improve the teaching of the school subjects and to encourage needle work and hand work.

Drilling and games in girls' schools have not been properly organised. It is hoped that with younger and active teachers this subject will receive more attention.

Medical Inspection.—During the year the introduction of medical inspection under the supervision of the Assistant Director of Public

Health has been very much appreciated. Index cards are now being kept. In several instances teachers and parents have followed the doctor's instructions and have come to Delhi for treatment.

A Lady Doctor under his supervision looks after all the girls' schools in New Delhi and in schools under the Notified Area Committee, Civil Lines, Delhi. The schools under the Municipal Committee, Delhi, are visited by a Lady Doctor who works under the Civil Surgeon, Delhi.

Aided Schools in the District.—The S. P. G. Mission, Delhi, started a unique school for the children of their village converts at Jungpura. This little village school is known as St. Michæl's Girls' School and is an exemplary piece of experiment in village education. The children live in the hostel. In addition to class work, they look after the vegetable garden and the poultry. Some industrial work is also done. The school was given a grant of Rs. 928.

Under the auspices of the Delhi Women's League Mrs. Chatterjee started a village school at Dhaka. The school has been recognised and is in receipt of a grant. Attached to this school is a Health Centre worked under the Assistant Director of Public Health which is a great boon not only to the school, but also to the villagers. A considerable amount of industrial work such as embroidery, niwar and dari making has been done in which some women of the village also take part.

The St. Elizabeth School continues to hold its place as before. It is under well trained expert supervision and is a model of its kind.

Training of Teachers.—The supply of teachers to meet the increasing demand is becoming more urgent. The rural schools are unable to make much progress because, as already remarked, educated women teachers will not leave their homes in the city to live in the village.

The number of teachers who annually pass out of the Government Training School is insufficient to meet the demand. This will continue to be so until parents of a better class are willing to encourage their daughters to become teachers. This state of affairs may alter now that the women's movement is gathering strength and an active interest in education is being taken.

The work in the Government Training School for Women has considerably improved during the past year. A well qualified Head Mistress has now been appointed. There were 51 girls undergoing training as against 41 last year. Out of 20 girls appearing for the final Women Teachers' Examination 14 passed.

The teaching of Domestic Science has been successful, although a specially qualified teacher in this subject is urgently needed.

The work of the Practice of Teaching suffers for want of larger classes in the Practising School. The city schools and aided schools are freely used to give the students under training an all-round practice. The provision of a motor lorry and two extra teachers for Kindergarten and Domestic Science training would go a long way to improve the training department and lessen the difficulties under which the school has worked for years.

The building has been extended and improved by the addition of six servants' quarters and 16 bathing rooms. A sick room was added and the old model school building was altered to suit hostel requirements. The dormitories are well ventilated and most suitable.

European schools.—The number of European schools remains the same. There are 50 children in the Convent Day School, New Delhi. The school would have had more children had not some private ladies started classes in their bungalows. It is understood that the Chaplain of the English Church in New Delhi also made special provision for his parish children. The Convent has a beautiful building with a staff of Nuns who are taking infinite pains to educate on sound lines the children of the domiciled community.

The St. Therese School has developed considerably under the control of the present Head Mistress. There are now 57 children. The staff live on the premises.

Maintenance grants amounting to a total of Rs. 4,487 were given to these two schools while the non-recurring grants amounted to Rs. 9,109.

Both the European schools need more books, charts, maps and educational equipment.

Girl Guiding.—Guiding is now becoming more popular in High Schools where trained guiders to run companies are available. City schools like the Sunder and Nanhi and the Practising School attached to the Training School have also started guide work. At present this work is hindered for want of trained teachers to run companies in the various city schools.

226. **Students' Advisory Committee.**—There was no change in the personnel of the Committee, and only one meeting of the Advisory Committee was held during the year under report.

The number of enquiries for study abroad continues to be on the increase.

During the year 9 students have gained admission into different Universities and have either left or are shortly leaving for England. One, a member of the Teaching Staff of St. Stephen's College, has gone to England to obtain the Ph. D. Degree in Persian at the Cambridge University, another, a member of the Teaching Staff of the Ramjas College, is proceeding to London for the same degree in Philosophy. Two Honours Graduates of the Delhi University

are intending to undertake higher studies at Cambridge University, and another has gone for that purpose during the course of the year. Of the remainder, three have gained admission for an Engineering course, and one for training in Chartered Accountancy.

All the up-to-date prospectuses of various Universities in British Isles have been received from the office of the High Commissioner for India and these have proved very useful in supplying information to the enquiring students.

227. **Books.**—The year 1929 saw a further decrease in the number of books registered in Delhi. The total was 308, 79 less than the previous year's figure. Original works numbered 275 or about 90 per cent. of the year's output. Urdu was, as usual, the language most used, and was used in 185 books. About half that number were written in Hindi, the language next in popularity with writers being English, in which 17 books were written, while one was actually published in Nepalese. Only 41 of the year's books claimed to be of educational value, all but 7 of these dealing with language and literature. Fiction headed the list this year with 78 original works, books classified as "Miscellaneous" came next with 50, with Religion claiming third place with only 37 books. Language, literature and poetry claimed 58 of the remainder and, though Law was the only subject untouched, Art, History, Medicine, Politics, Philosophy and Social Reform were very thinly represented. Few, if any, of the year's publications can lay claim to special literary merit.